# Daily Report

# Latin America

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Monday
31 July 1989

# Daily Report
## Latin America

*FBIS-LAT-89-145* *31 July 1989*

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## Cuba Excluded From OAS Meeting in October

*PA2607042789 Buenos Aires REUTER in Spanish 1629 GMT 25 Jul 89*

[Text] San Jose, 25 Jul (REUTER)—Costa Rican Information Minister Jorge Urbina reported today that Cuba had been automatically excluded from the upcoming OAS meeting that is being organized by Costa Rica and is to be held in late October.

Costa Rican President Oscar Arias invited the presidents of the countries that are members of the OAS and, because of U.S. pressures, Cuba was expelled from this organization in 1962, the minister told REUTER.

Officials who were questioned after an unofficial list of the meeting's participants was made public were not able to explain why Canada had been invited to the summit since it does not belong to the OAS either.

Urbina stated that Arias had proposed that the meeting be held on 27 and 28 October and that it cover the problems of foreign debt, drug trafficking, disarmament, democracy, development, and environmental protection. The summit is to be attended by U.S. President George Bush.

Government sources reported that, in addition to the presidents of the United States and Canada, the presidents of Brazil, Venezuela, Ecuador, Peru, Guatemala, El Salvador, Nicaragua, and Uruguay, have expressed their interest in attending the summit.

## Deputy Foreign Ministers Disagree on Contras

*PA2907141289 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0405 GMT 29 Jul 89*

[Text] Guatemala City, 28 Jul (ACAN-EFE)—A meeting of Central American deputy foreign ministers concluded tonight in Guatemala City without an agreement, after the Nicaraguan delegation refused to link the Salvadoran guerrillas with a plan to demobilize the contras based in Honduras.

The Salvadoran delegation presented a document to the deputy foreign ministers who compose the Esquipulas II technical commission requesting that the Nicaraguan Resistance be demobilized simultaneously with the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front guerrillas. After more than 8 hours of intense but unsuccessful negotiations, the deputy foreign ministers finally decided to receive the Salvadoran proposal and turn it over to the Central American foreign ministers for further examination next week.

"Nicaragua is selfishly hindering the peace process, because it is concerned only with its own peace and has ignored other countries' hopes," said Salvadoran Deputy Foreign Minister Ricardo Orlando Valdiviezo in describing the position taken by Nicaraguan Vice Foreign Minister Victor Hugo Tinoco, head of the Sandinist delegation.

According to Valdiviezo, the Salvadoran proposal was accepted—although not approved—by the deputy foreign ministers of Costa Rica, Honduras, and Guatemala. The proposal will be studied by the region's foreign ministers, who will meet on 2 and 3 August in Guatemala City to prepare the agenda for the presidential summit scheduled for 5 to 7 August in Tela, Honduras.

Mario Charpentier, Costa Rican ambassador to Guatemala, said everything indicates that if such inflexible positions continue, the presidents will have to make the final decision. Charpentier, a member of his country's delegation, said that today's meeting was "a total failure" and that "everything remains the same."

The Central American presidents will meet to review the agreements reached at their February summit in El Salvador, where they agreed to prepare a plan to demobilize the Nicaraguan contras in exchange for reforms leading to greater democracy in Nicaragua.

## Group of Eight Begins Meeting in Cartagena

*PA2907225989 Bogota Inravision Television Cadena 1 in Spanish 1800 GMT 29 Jul 89*

[Text] A meeting of the Group of Eight's foreign ministers got under way this morning in Cartagena. The officials will meet until tomorrow and agree on the agenda and site of the Group of Eight's presidents meeting. At the start of today's meeting, Colombian Foreign Minister Julio Londono commented on the U.S. stance supporting his country in the war on drug trafficking.

[Begin Londono recording] I deem it an extraordinary action on the part of U.S. President Bush. I think Colombia has shown the world its courage in dealing with the the drug trafficking problem. We have stated repeatedly that this problem must be solved by all countries, and that it is not possible for just two or three countries to alone bear the burden of a struggle that involves all nations. [end recording]

According to the foreign ministers, the Group of Eight has become a very politically effective mechanism on the international scene.

## Takes Step Toward Integration

*PA3107032289 Paris AFP in Spanish 0114 GMT 31 Jul 89*

[By special AFP correspondent Pablo Rodriguez]

[Text] Cartagena, Colombia, 30 Jul (AFP)—The topics on the agenda for the presidents of the Group of Eight member countries when they meet in Lima in October will be: consolidation of democracy, the fight against

drug trafficking and terrorism, economic integration, solutions to the foreign debt problem, environmental protection, and Latin American communications.

This was decided today by the Argentine, Brazilian, Colombian, Mexican, Peruvian, Uruguayan, and Venezuelan foreign ministers in this colonial beach resort on the Caribbean after 2 days of talks within the framework of the group's ministerial meeting.

It was also decided to turn this mechanism for consultation and concerted efforts—from which Panama is excluded for the time being because of its internal political crisis—into a forum for real integration.

Colombian Foreign Minister Julio Londono, who hosted the meeting, told AFP that the summit in Lima "will be a step forward for the integration of the seven countries."

After 2 days of talks during which the Group of Eight foreign ministers reviewed the main world and Latin American issues, the ministers voted that steps must be taken to integrate the member countries of this regional group both physically and economically.

The ministers concluded that to consolidate democracy in their countries it is necessary to implement strategies to achieve "development and social justice" for their people's benefit.

In addition, they reasserted the need to continue fighting drug trafficking and recalled that the drug-consuming countries have a responsibility, as well.

They also reasserted their intention to integrate economically and to adopt global strategies to find solutions that will ease the burden of the foreign debt on their respective economies.

The total combined financial obligations of the Group of Eight member countries are $312.7 billion. The most heavily indebted members of the group are Brazil and Mexico.

Protection of the environment, particularly in the Amazon region, has become an issue of particular importance to the Group of Eight and it was therefore included on the agenda of the presidents' meeting in Peru.

Physical integration through an improvement in telecommunications, as well as overland and air transport, will be a new topic of the member countries of the Group of Eight, which grew out of the merger of the former Contadora and Support Groups.

For this purpose, it was agreed to schedule a meeting of communications and transportation ministers in Mexico City during the latter half of August that will draw up a plan for submission to the seven governments.

In addition, foreign ministers of the Group of Eight expressed concern over the proliferation of Latin American organizations (totaling 150) that perform duplicate functions and squander resources.

In this regard, they agreed that a study of these organizations should be made to eliminate those that are not necessary.

## Cuba

### Abrantes, Other MININT Officers Arrested

*FL3107105889 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 0932 GMT 31 Jul 89*

[Text] As a result of the changes taking place in the leadership of the Interior Ministry [MININT], evidence of transgressions and violations of laws have come up and the main responsibility lies on the high leadership of the ministry. Due to the need to drastically eradicate tendencies and behaviors which are incompatible with the principles and laws of our society, such as negligence in the fulfillment of duty, corruption or tolerance with corrupt behavior, improper use of resources, illegal possession of state funds for nonessential MININT spending, manipulation or concealment of information of interest to the state, creation of unauthorized enterprises for commercial activities in the foreign trade sphere, weakness and cronyism, which resulted in serious problems in the MININT and hampered the investigation in progress, the Communist Party of Cuba leadership has decided to have Jose Abrantes Fernandez arrested.

Likewise, the following have been arrested: Brigade General Roberto Gonzalez Caso, Papo, former chief of immigration and foreign affairs; Oscar Carreno, former chief of customs; Lieutenant Colonel Rolando Castaneda Izquierdo, Roly; and Hector Carbonell Mendez, (Guido). Carbonell Mendez, is a former director of an enterprise which carried out operations in foreign currency and was closely linked to the MININT for several years.

Likewise, as part of the ministry's reorganization process and rectification of mistakes and negative tendencies, the following were demoted to colonels and retired: Brigade Generals Arsenio Franco Villanueva, Amado Valdes Gonzalez, Felix Veliz Hernandez, Miguel Bermejo Labrada, and Manuel Suarez Alvarez, Chomon.

### Oramas Criticizes U.S. Central American Policy

*FL2907004889 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 2306 GMT 28 Jul 89*

[Text] Cuba has accused the United States of attacking the island to cover up its own blame in the conflict Central America is experiencing. A statement issued by Oscar Oramas Oliva, permanent Cuban delegate to the United Nations, indicated that the Washington government is using this old method to cover up its interventionist policy in Nicaragua's domestic problems.

The document distributed officially today at the Security Council refers to a surprising explanation given by the U.S. delegate at the UN Security Council. In the last few yours, this organization unanimously approved a resolution urging Central American presidents to continue making efforts to achieve a firm and lasting peace in the region.

Herbert Okun, deputy U.S. representative to the United Nations, said Cuba and Nicaragua provide lethal assistance to the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front and asked that this alleged aid is stopped. Ambassador Oramas stated that the White House representative pretended not to know about the U.S. meddling policy in Nicaragua's domestic problems, mining of ports, suckling and financing of the contras, financing domestic opposition, denigrating Sandinist leaders, and continuing of the embargo against Nicaragua.

During the voting discussion, the United States did not commit to respect the will of peace in Central American countries, to stop the killing of innocent people in Nicaragua, to seriously respect the Esquipulas Accords, to listen to the claim for peace of all humankind, or to stop supporting the death squads in the region, said the Cuban leader.

### Anti-Cuban Tele-Marti Project Condemned

*FL2807203789 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 28 Jul 89*

[Report by Nelson Notario Castro from Managua, Nicaragua—live or recorded]

[Text] The participants at the Eighth International Meeting of the Oscar Arnulfo Romero Christian Solidarity With Latin America [organization] and some 300 people from various countries—including Latin America and Europe—showed their support with their applause for the point of view stated here a few hours ago by the Cuban delegates when they condemned the establishment of an anti-Cuban television station which will be named Tele-Marti.

The statement by the 12 Cuban delegates is in a communique that was issued in honor of the anniversary of the glorious assault on the Moncada Barracks. This communique says:

On the anniversary of 26 July, when faced with the most recent threats on the peace and stability of our nation, the group of Christians representing Cuba at this meeting have come to ask for your solidarity. We are referring to the aggressive U.S. Administration project establishing, at the end of this year and the beginning of the next, a television station that has been offensively named Tele-Marti.

A Cuban delegate comments on the document they presented:

[Begin unidentified speaker recording] Today, we present the need for our brothers' solidarity in this struggle against the problem of Tele-Marti. I believe we are going to receive their full support. [end recording]

### USSR Donates 1.2 Million Rubles for Hospital

*FL2807213089 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 2002 GMT 28 Jul 89*

[Text] On 26 July, the Soviet Union donated to Cuba a new sum of money amounting to over 1.2 million rubles for the modernization and expansion of Holguin's Vladimir Ilich Lenin Hospital. It will cover a program scheduled to be completed in a period between 2 and 3 years. The large amount of money will make possible the introduction of techniques such as endoscopic and outpatient surgery, computerized axial tomography, angiography through digital removal, scanner, and hyperbaric chamber, among others.

Lenin Hospital Director Dr (Joaquin Garcia Celabarria) characterized the USSR aid as generous and timely. He added that it will benefit almost a million residents of the Holguin territory in addition to the towns of the eastern provinces. This confirms once more the cooperation and friendship of the brother country that has been maintained for over a quarter of a century, said Holguin's Lenin Hospital director.

### Havana Notes World Reaction to 26 Jul Ceremony

*FL2807135989 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 28 Jul 89*

[Text] Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega has sent a message to the Cuban leader, Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, in which he states that the achievement of having assaulted the Moncada Barracks belongs to Latin America and the Caribbean and is part of Jose Marti's and Augusto Cesar Sandino's anit-imperialist struggle, in Cuba and Nicaragua, respectively.

Meanwhile, in the USSR, Vremya broadcast a summary of the ceremony that was held in Camaguey, host city of the festivities commemorating the 36th anniversary of the assault on the Moncada Barracks.

In Korea, the main ceremony marking the Cuban event was held in Pyongyang's Culture House of the General Federation of Trade Unions. Also, Libyan television broadcast an interview with Cuban Ambassador Rafael Ruiz in honor of the historic event.

There have also been reports that the commemoration of the anniversary of the assault on the Moncada Barracks has had repercussions in Mexico, Panama, Venezuela, Bolivia, Angola, and Mozambique.

### Patriots Should 'Reflect' on Castro's Speech

[Station commentary]

*FL2807181789 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 28 Jul 89*

[Text] We will return to the permanent lesson of the 26 July speech Fidel gave in Camaguey. Let us do this immediately, without delay. We believe that every Cuban who is able to do so, should reflect deeply on the content of that speech. More than reflect, every Cuban who considers himself a worthy son of this country should consciously take up, according to Fidel's stated ideas, the responsibility that fits this decisive moment in history.

In his dialogue with the people, Fidel was absolutely clear with his usual manner of speaking. His tone was neither victorious nor apocalyptic; it was passionate, but at the same time it was serene, calm, and, as he himself said, with all the control in the world.

It is time to talk clearly to the imperialists, he noted. It is time to speak clearly to the whole world. In regard to domestic matters, he informed us how far we have come; this is a prowess that nobody will deny our people. Fidel told us what our possibilities were when he said that, at present, the entire nation is working with the same spirit that the people of Camaguey are working with. When he told us that the rectification process has increased volunteer work to levels never seen before in the history of the Revolution, he was not even referring to some of the Revolution's most important accomplishments.

However, Fidel also spoke to us about the difficulties being faced today by the world's revolutionary and socialist movements. Cuba lives and breathes with both movements and the difficulties faced by those countries coincide with negative forces on their problems. Fidel warned of this with absolute realism and summoned us to continue to produce more with less.

In reference to foreign matters, he talked to the imperialists and nonimperialists. Our people's right to construct socialism was not given to us by anyone. We won it, we conquered it, and we will defend it. As for the hopes of the imperialists regarding the Cuban Revolution, it is enough to answer with an idea: Cuba will continue to be consistent with its glorious history, with the exception that it will have a revolutionary conscience that will be higher than ever before.

### Pedro Ross Comments on Speech

*FL2807205589 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1932 GMT 28 Jul 89*

[Text] Pedro Ross, secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] Central Committee and chairman of the 16th labor congress organizing committee, has made a call in Las Tunas for people to reflect on the political-ideological scope of the speech delivered by Commander in Chief Fidel Castro during the ceremony held in Camaguey on 26 July. He said workers and the people must be prepared to face difficulties and overcome them by doing more with less, with greater efficiency and savings.

Ross cited the Las Tunas construction workers as an example. They finished in record time the second rolling mill which is located some 10 km from the Juan Saez Dam's main canal. The workers also completed the first stage of the pig breeding center, among other projects, in salute of 26 July.

The PCC Central Committee secretary added that the fulfillment of the CTC [Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions] plan in Las Tunas shows that the territory is making progress in basic production and defense tasks.

**Espin Tours Historic Part of Camaguey**
*FL2807143989 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 28 Jul 89*

[Text] [Words indistinct] Major General Ignacio Agramonte was visited by Vilma Espin, member of the Communist Party of Cuba Politburo and president of the Federation of Cuban Women [FMC]. The first part of its restoration was completed with meticulous care. This project was one of the projects to be completed in honor of yesterday's [as heard] 26 July anniversary, an event which had exceptional moments with statements on the firmness of the Cuban Revolution's principles when faced with any international situation.

Espin toured every part of the house leisurely and with great interest. This house is linked to the independence movement of last century's fatherland. She also noted that the FMC members of Camaguey have contributed much love and effort to restore this historic place which will serve to teach the new generations.

Amalia House will be a center for cultural projects, including artisan workshops. This house will also be used for artistic activities that are related with popular traditions.

Espin inquired about the house's architectural details which are in the neo-classical tradition that was popular at that time. Its restoration required the experience of specialists who used their skill to work with precious woods, brick, clay tiles, steel, and marble. The restoration crew, women, and people of Camaguey received profound praise and congratulations from Espin. She assured them that this project is beautiful and reflects the love of the people of this province have for their rich patriotic history.

**Communist Party Officials Greet Internationalists**
*FL2807145989 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 28 Jul 89*

[Text] Last night, 157 internationalist combatants returned to the fatherland after fulfilling their honorable missions in Angola. This new group was greeted by Yolanda Ferrer, alternate member of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] Politburo; Joel Domenech, member of the PCC Central Committee; Brigade General Jose Luis Mesa Delgado; and by political and mass organization representatives.

**Carlos Aldana Receives Some 150 Combatants**
*FL2907024589 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 0232 GMT 29 Jul 89*

[Text] Some 150 more internationalist combatants have arrived in our fatherland from the People's Republic of Angola. They were received by Carlos Aldana, secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee. Some 99 comrades bear the Internationalist Medal, first class, 54 the [words indistinct], and 11 the Defense of Cuito Cuanavale Medal.

**Paintings Recovered Before Being Smuggled**
*FL2907012689 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 29 Jul 89*

[Text] The joint action of members of the National Department of Criminal Actions, the Jose Marti International Airport's Customs, and the National Registry of Cultural Property, has made possible the recovery of four plastic works by Cuban painter Wilfredo Lam and a painting by Spanish painter (Eduardo Gallinaso). The robbery was detected at the time in which the canvases were going to be taken out of the country illegally by an Argentine tourist.

Lam's works are under investigation to verify their authenticity. (Gallinaso)'s painting, which also forms part of our patrimony, has been appraised by the National Directorate of Cultural Property at $40,000. The law for the protection of art work establishes that the removal of cultural property without the appropriate authorization of the Culture Ministry constitutes contraband and is sanctioned by law.

**Two Arrested for Operating Illegal Repair Shop**
*FL2907142189 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 2230 GMT 28 Jul 89*

[Police report]

[Text] The combatants of the PNR [National Revolutionary Police] are responding to the just demands of the people. The people want the PNR to, efficiently and with revolutionary energy, deal with the undesirable characters of society who still try to live off the sweat of the workers.

According to reports received at the PNR command post, members of the National Department of Criminal Investigations have discovered an illegal automobile repair shop in which mechanical, upholstery, and painting work was done. The shop is located on 315 (Bolsa) Street, between Porvenir and Cumbre Streets in (Lauton) neighborhood, Diez de Octubre Municipality. It is owned by Amado Virgilio Gallo Cuellar. Gallo Cuellar

had been doing this kind of illicit economic activity for a long time, and he did it in mutual agreement with the other involved person who is named Enrique Rafael Solorzano Guerrero.

The police authorities who acted in this efficient operation found and seized at the shop an MZ [as heard] motorcycle—which was [word indistinct] by the National Transit Department—12 private cars undergoing repairs, and a large number of parts and auto accessories. Also found at the shop were 10 recorders, 6 radio recorders [as heard], and 4 [words indistinct], which were in possession of Felipe Chamizo Fleites who resided in the same location and who repaired that kind of equipment.

For now, precautionary measures have been taken with the accused. Once the police investigation is completed, they will be presented to the justice organ that will impose on them the adequate sentence, in accordance with the current penal code.

## Haiti

### CATH Grants 26 Jul Press Conference

*FL2807152189 Port-au-Prince Radio Haiti-Inter in Creole 1000 GMT 27 Jul 89*

[Excerpts] CATH [Autonomous Organization of Haitian Workers] is calling for concerted action because of the crisis in Haiti. The Haitian situation was discussed yesterday at CATH headquarters. We had a reporter there. Let's listen:

[Unidentified reporter] The CATH held a news conference on Wednesday morning, 26 July, to discuss the present situation in Haiti. CATH officials called on all organizations to wake up, so to speak. The peasants and the popular organizations must get together and set up vigilance brigades to counter insecurity.

[Begin recording] [CATH Executive Secretary Jean Auguste Mesyeux] The current government is responsible for the crisis that has been shaking and continues to shake Haiti. It's because these governments concentrate all their force on fighting to stay in power as long as possible! They are not out to solve the problems of this country, which is in agony, by creating jobs, building schools and hospitals, developing agriculture, and doing away with ignorance and illiteracy. Rather, they are out to make still more money.

These acolytes of Duvalierism, Generals Namphy and Avril, are two of the chiefs of state who have done Haiti the greatest harm. They have buried the country even further, rendered Haitian history even more somber.

We are not the personal enemy of either Namphy or Avril. However, what we do hate.... [changes thought] It's a bunch of laundering, so to speak. While these guys preach a so-called gospel of democracy, section chiefs are repressing small peasant farmers, detectives and macoute military are sweeping away youths in Labadie, and criminals armed with heavy-caliber war weapons are going around shooting down patriots in the four corners of Haiti.

While they are engaging in black marketeering with the wheat the Americans send as charity for the Haitian people; while they and all the other insatiable bigshots are waltzing to the tune of their millions and amusing themselves by putting us to sleep with pretty speeches, speeches that can be likened to a woman wearing full makeup—as if we the masses were fated to listen eternally to words with no substance—repression, crime, and things like that constitute the news in Haiti.

However, things have taken on another dimension over these past 3 years. If Nobel Prizes were given for committing crimes against mankind, Haitian criminals would have already won one.

We cannot continue to bow down before a small group of mercenaries. The country should not have to continue to live in anarchy. We democrats and peasants must together reach the firm decision to derail this train of insecurity that is rolling along sowing death. We must stop quarreling among ourselves. [end recording]

[Reporter] CATH thinks elections cannot be envisioned at present, considering all the shooting going on and the prevailing climate of terror, which is incompatible with voting.

[Begin Mesyeux recording] This business of free elections in Haiti is a dream. We are not against there being elections. However, we say that the political climate is clearly unfavorable for elections. There are a number of signs that clearly indicate that we are heading straight for another 29 November. This is exactly how the political climate was during the last six months of 1987.

The other question we are asking ourselves is: Does Gen Avril really want to hold democratic elections in Haiti? We have many doubts about this. In fact, because of its very nature, there are a number of decisions that the government is not authorized to make. There are a number of plans, which only a definitive government could carry out, that it (?should not) formulate—for example, the business of distributing government lands to the peasants, or agrarian reform, which we think is (?basically) political propaganda for a presidential campaign. The candidates should learn a lesson from this and see their way clearer to embracing the Haitian people's demands more closely. [end recording]

[Reporter] CATH once again shouldered responsibility for claiming that CATH/CLAT [Autonomous Organization of Haitian Workers—affiliated with the Latin American Central Organization of Workers], through Fenatapa [expansion not provided], participated directly or indirectly in the Jean-Rabel massacre of 3 July 1987.

CATH said it had proof on videotape that Fenatapa members were at the side of Nicol Poitevien [large landowner in the Jean-Rabel area], who back at that time said over television that he had killed 1,042 communists.

In this regard, CATH pointed the finger at Msgr Colimon, whom CATH claims had something to do with the Jean-Rabel massacre, through the speech he made before the massacre.

Lastly, CATH continues to believe that Jean-Rabel area macoutes and big landowners should have to answer in court for the Jean-Rabel massacre of 23 July 1987. [passage omitted]

[Begin Mesyeux recording] The government appointed a committee to conduct an investigation into the high cost of living. This committee has to this day shown no signs of life. We said the committee was a waste of time. There has to this day never been any communique issued to bring down food prices, which are climbing steadily. [passage omitted] [end recording]

[Reporter] Also present at the news conference were CATH Information Secretary Joseph Manusi Pierre, and Administrator-Treasurer Armand Pierre. [passage omitted]

## Leader on Elections

*FL2807154789 Port-au-Prince Radio Nationale in Creole 1300 GMT 27 Jul 89*

[Excerpts] CATH [Autonomous Organization of Haitian Workers] said yesterday at its headquarters on Rue des Casernes that elections are not possible at present in Haiti, since the criminals responsible for the massacre of 29 November 1987 have never been brought to trial. [passage omitted]

CATH Executive Secretary Jean Auguste Mesyeux said he received a letter dated 17 July 1989 from the Ministry of Education on the reform in basic education. In this letter, the ministry spoke of the creation of a committee, made up of representatives of nine different organizations, to combat illiteracy. This committee is going to be called the National Adult Literacy Committee. CATH says it doesn't know what the Ministry of Education means when it talks about a representative from the confederation of workers unions.

[Begin Mesyeux recording] [Passage omitted] It talks about a confederation of workers unions. However, it does not specify the organizations. It just talks about a confederation of workers unions. The ministry has not directly addressed a letter to CATH, since it talks about a confederation of workers unions. We want to inform the ministry that CATH's position is clear. [passage omitted]

We said we are not against an educational reform—which is something good—but that the way the ministry broaches the problems is not right. [end recording]

## Contract Signed To Develop Free Zone

*FL2807175689 Port-au-Prince Radio Haiti-Inter in Creole 1000 GMT 27 Jul 89*

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] The Haitian Government has signed a contract with an American company. Under the terms of this contract, the area known as Plantation Dauphin, which is near Fort Liberte, is going to be made into what foreigners call a free zone, which is a place where a number of industrialists will set up operations without having to pay taxes. These industrialists will be given many advantages.

The daily L'UNION newspaper reports today that the Haitian Government has just signed a contract with a company called the Monte Christi Corporation S.A.—which is an American Company—to create a company called Hong Kong Caribe S.A.M.

Although the paper carries the speech by Finance Minister Thelusma, it does not carry the text of the contract itself. L'UNION'S readers do not have the actual text of the contract so they are unable to (?judge) the details of this agreement. L'UNION says diverse industrial sectors are going to be involved in this.

The newspaper carries a speech by Finance Minister Thelusma, who on the occasion of the signing of this contract, addressed a few words to the population of northeastern Haiti. The government—(?that is,) Mr Thelusma—told the people of northeastern Haiti that they need not be afraid because the Haitian Government is not going to take their land away from them and give it to the company. In this same speech, Thelusma also said that the amount of land to be used for the Haitian Hong Kong Caribe project will not affect the agricultural development projects planned for the area by the ODN [Agency for the Development of Northern Haiti] and financed by the World Bank. This will also not affect the FAO [Food and Agriculture Organization] project to produce wood so that people can (?obtain firewood) in the area. According to the government, this will be a way to bring money into the area to improve the residents' living conditions. There were no details in the speech on how the contract was signed.

What do they mean by a multi-sector free zone, as the government called it? This means that diverse sectors will be involved in the project.

In discussing the project's advantages and disadvantages, Minister Thelusma did not give any details regarding the local population, the residents of Fort Libert. He also did not say anything about the Haitian industrialists

and the Haitian Government. When we contacted the minister on the telephone to request details and explanations, he told us the Haitian Government is one of the investors in the project.

The Haitian Government is going to (?own) 30 percent, (?through) the land it is going to give this multi-national company that will establish itself in the area. Thelusma added that (?the remaining) 70 percent of the project will be (?owned by) by Haitian businessmen and the Monte Christi corporation.

Minister Thelusma said in his speech that the military government wants to prove that the way to solve the nation's economic and financial problems is not just by controlling the (?money market) in Haiti, but also by setting up a number of activities that clearly show the government's desire to have Haiti produce a number of things that can be exported and sold abroad to bring money into the country. Thelusma said that the Avril government wants to eliminate Haiti's dependency on imports from foreign countries by producing these items here. (?The minister) also asked for Haitians to invest in this project.

According to Thelusma, this project has been under consideration by the Avril and Manigat governments for the past 2 years. It was approved on 17 May by the Council of Ministers of the 17 September government. We have thus far been unable to obtain a copy of the contract from either the Information Ministry or the Finance Ministry, although they have promised to send us one.

In regard to the signing of this contract, a Finance Ministry source told us that the contract stipulates that a corporation must be set up. This corporation has not yet been formed. Under the terms of this contract, the Haitian Government accepts the principle that such a corporation must be formed. The name of this corporation is to be Hong Kong Caribe S.A.M. It is going to be created to develop the Plantation Dauphin area so this area can be exploited as a free zone. Industrialists will not have to pay taxes in the free zone and will have many other advantages. They also will not have to pay taxes when they ship goods in and out of the port there. The Haitian Government will (?own a part of) all this. This same Finance Ministry source says there is a deadline for promoters in Haiti to present dossiers to (?buy into) this mixed company—which means a company (?owned jointly by) the Haitian Government and a foreign company. [passage omitted]

### PUCH Denounces Zone Contract

*FL2907172289 Port-au-Prince Radio Nationale in Creole 1300 GMT 28 Jul 89*

[Excerpt] The Unified Party of Haitian Communists [PUCH] has sent us a press release in which it denounces the secret contract to make Plantation Dauphin into a free port in a free zone. This means a portion of the country is being handed over to American, Dominican, (?and other capitalists), who won't have to pay a red cent in taxes, while little Haitian vendors, drivers, and other types of citizens are being crushed by taxes in Haiti.

The PUCH says this secret transaction seems to be just like the debasing contract-project in connection with La Tortue Island in northwestern Haiti.

According to the PUCH, General Prosper Avril's government has set up an electoral council to organize elections. This means it has acknowledged that it is a provisional government. Consequently, the government has no mandate to negotiate any contract that constitutes a commitment that will affect the nation's economic and political future.

On the basis of the bits and pieces of information on this matter that are public knowledge, and given its seriousness—particularly at a time when the nation is seeking the path to economic salvation [liberasyon] so that it can put an end to dependency—the PUCH denounces this contract.

The PUCH says it is not at all in favor of this contract. Therefore, it asks the government to provide a proper explanation on this matter. [passage omitted]

### APN Protests Contract

*FL2907171589 Port-au-Prince Radio Metropole in French 1600 GMT 28 Jul 89*

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] The military government Tuesday signed, in the name of the Haitian nation, a contract with an American company to set up and exploit a free zone on Plantation Dauphin in northeastern Haiti. [passage omitted] Under the terms of this contract, the company Hong Kong Caribe Haiti S.A.M. was created, and its president will be Mr Michel Oriol. Its interests in Haiti will be defended by laywer Constantin Mayard-Paul. [passage omitted]

The APN leadership feels that this agreement falls within the framework of the schemes by the Prosper Avril government aimed at allowing annexation of certain parts of the national territory, annexation that is forbidden by the Constitution of 1987. The APN feels that the current government is counting on the abject poverty of the Haitian people so that it can carry out its antinational projects.

The implantation of this company in northeastern Haiti is not going to change the disastrous economic situation of the inhabitants of that area, Francois Pierre-Louis of the APN says.

[Begin Pierre-Louis recording, in Creole] This business of coming up with a free zone and with a number of companies, companies with neither their head nor their feet visible, is a way for them to once again sell the country. It is also a way for those who are ministers

today—Thelusma and all his buddies—to be able to make a fortune, to make money at the expense of the Haitian people. Meanwhile, they are provisional officials!

It is clear and certain that this company will do Haiti more harm than good. These guys are not going to do any work for Haiti. They are not going to develop Haiti. [passage omitted]

The first thing to notice is that they signed a contract with a foreign company and didn't even put the matter up for discussion so that the population, the organizations that represent the masses, and the political organizations could put in their word on the matter. We learned about it over TV. Thelusma made a speech over National Haitian Television to say that they had signed a contract. In fact, the government has not even yet made the contract public so everyone can see what is in it!

The government might tell you that it is not going to sell land, or give land away, or anything it wants. However, once the contract is signed and begins to be implemented, that's when we find out that it sold the country out a long time ago. Thus, it is clear that the government had no right to sign the contract without submitting it to the population beforehand.

I mean, we really can't take the government at its word, because it is not a government we can trust. [passage omitted] [end recording] [passage omitted]

The APN also affirms that General Avril's de facto government is not empowered by the Constitution to make long-term commitments in the name of the Haitian Government. The APN says only a democratically elected government is empowered to do this.

**Communist Official on Land Distribution**

*FL2807180489 Port-au-Prince Radio Nationale in Creole 1300 GMT 25 Jul 89*

[Text] In the second part of our talk with Max Bourjolly, which is part of a number of inquiries we have conducted on the 14 July 1989 government decree on dividing up government lands and giving land to needy peasant families, Bourjolly said he thinks the provisional government could make a display of the agrarian reform to the extent that it (?constitutes) a consensus. Max Bourjolly is the number two man in the Unified Party of Haitian Communists, PUCH.

Bourjolly said that during the [first] forum [on the Electoral Council], PUCH had called for a second forum to come up with a program in keeping with agrarian reform. They also wanted to discuss the land conflicts that exist in Haiti at this suggested second forum.

Bourjolly further said that (?such a) forum (?could) also (?have contributed) to finding a solution to the problems being confronted at present. He added that, on the basis of such a program, a government could be formed in collaboration with prominent personalities from the civilian society. Lieutenant General Prosper Avril could also be a part of this government, as could the Haitian Army. In this way, they would be able to support the program. One of the program's main objectives could be agrarian reform. We will have you listen to Max Bourjolly's statements.

[Begin Bourjolly recording] We have always said it would be a good idea to solve the problem of the government's credibility. In order to solve this problem, we have long been asking for a second forum, as was suggested during the first forum. A second forum would enable us to come up with a minimal program, a program in which the matter of land would be addressed. On the basis of this minimal program, we could form a government to support such a program, a government made up of competent people from the civilian society. Avril could even be president—for we have nothing against Avril personally—and even the Army could join in.

The program could include the problem of agrarian reform. A consensus could then be reached (?to have) this government stay in power 2, 3, or even 5 years—but there would be a consensus to that effect. If that were the case, (?before) this government made every important decision, we could have it convene the peasants associations, the unions, the political parties, the associations of agronomists, and so forth—in other words, everyone concerned. We could (?hold a number of meetings) to reflect upon and work on these things. This would enable us to come up with an orientation for any reforms made to the nation's agriculture, including agrarian reform.

However, that is not what has been done. A decision is handed down from above that is supposed to.... [changes thought] They tell you: If you're interested, sign up. However, if you are a peasant and want to register, thus obligating yourself to make the land (?produce), you need money. Farm tools and fertilizer are expensive.

Now, if you have a subsidy.... [changes thought] The government does not have any money. Where is it going to get money? Where is its money going to come from? From abroad. And to finance an activity which will not in itself improve agriculture—because they haven't provided for cooperatives nor have they provided for how.... [changes thought] Are they going to oblige the peasants to grow, on a particular portion of land, the crops that can best be cultivated on that land? There are many things that remain (?unclear), because no preliminary studies have been made. It is for this reason that we say that there are problems.

Now, there remains another (?alternative).

The thing is, there are two possibilities. Either the Americans—who have problems with the massive invasion of boat people going on, AIDS, and so forth—decide they want to put a stop to it and advise the government

to come up with an agrarian project to see how it can get the peasants to stay on the land, so as to stop the flow of Haitians to Miami.... [changes thought] This would be a sort of recognition of the fact that the plan that the U.S. Department of Agriculture had for Haitian agriculture has failed in Haiti, has (?boomeranged), and has smacked the United States in the face on its own territory. Thus it wants to stop this and (?wants) the (?Haitian) Government to go along with it on this.

Or else it is because the Haitian Government itself [rephrases] because all the people calling for elections now say that the elections must begin with the Casecs [Adminstrative Councils for the Communal Sections]. Thus, in view of this, the government sees that if it starts with the Casecs, (?things look) good.

We ourselves are not against the government's beginning the elections with the Casecs. However, we feel that elections are not the order of the day. That is another matter.

We say that the government sees in this the possibility of giving itself a base among the peasantry—to have its own Casecs—and probably an opportunity to put its own people into [rafle] the Casecs. And from there on, the other elected offices [instans elekoral] will be in its hands. This will include the (?Presidency), a Presidency that might not be the result of a rigged election but a Presidency that is a result of the structures that have been set up, which makes for a presidential (?election) that might go in the direction that Gen Avril today thinks the country should go. [end recording]

## Electoral Council To Visit Gonaives 28 Jul

*FL2907164289 Port-au-Prince Radio Nationale in Creole 1300 GMT 28 Jul 89*

[Report by Gonaives correspondent Bredy Delva]

[Text] Today, Friday 28 July, the members of the Permanent Electoral Council [CEP] are to visit Gonaives, where they are to contact the leaders of all sectors of the population of Gonaives. The meetings will take place in the conference room of Gonaives City Hall.

The schedule is as follows: CEP members are to meet with the civilian and military authorities from 0830 to 0930; with the Catholic and Protestant religious authorities from 1000 to 1100; and with the members of Children of the Haitian Tradition, Zantray, [practitioners of voodoo] from 1130 to 1215.

The CEP members will then take a 30-minute break. They will resume the meetings at 1400, at which time they are to talk to union groups. From 1600 to 1700, they will meet with peasants from the fourth communal section of Gonaives, Poteaux, which is approximately 12 km north of Gonaives. The CEP members final meeting will be with prominent Gonaives figures and with the members of the Gonaives bar (?and) order of lawyers.

This is Bredy Delva, Radio Nationale d'Haiti, Gonaives.

## UN Human Rights Fact-Finding Mission Visits

*FL2907163989 Port-au-Prince Radio Metropole in French 1600 GMT 28 Jul 89*

[Excerpts] [First announcer] A UN fact-finding mission headed by Mr Philippe (Texier) has been in Haiti since 25 July evaluating the human rights situation in Haiti.

[Second announcer] [Passage omitted] Mr (Texier) is accompanied by Mr Jose Gomez del Prado, an official from the UN human rights center. They are currently in Haiti to encourage the (?implementation) of the UN secretary general's program, which was drawn up together with the Haitian Government, as well as to make to the Haitian Government all the recommendations necessary to fully (?restore) human rights.

Mr (Texier) is to meet with government personalities, the CEP [Provisional/Permanent Electoral Council], and prominent democratic sector and the human rights figures. [passage omitted]

In one of the recommendations he made to the [UN human rights] committee, Mr (Texier) suggested that the committee consider asking the Haitian Government to show proof of minimal respect for international norms in order to receive UN advisory services. We point out that in the conclusions of the report on this expert's mission, he pointed out that there were numerous obstacles to a real improvement in the human rights situation in Haiti: an ineffective court system; the militarization of rural areas; the confusion between Army and police forces; the fact that none of the people responsible for the principal massacres, particularly those of 29 November 1987 and 11 September 1988, had been brought to trial; and the military and economic strength of the paramilitary forces, which he said should be disarmed in order to ensure the security that would permit a normal electoral process in Haiti. [passage omitted]

This UN mission is to leave Port-au-Prince next 1 August.

## Information Directorate Clarifies 14 Jul Incident

*FL2907161189 Port-au-Prince Radio Nationale in Creole 1300 GMT 27 Jul 89*

[Excerpts] A press release from the Directorate of Information of the Ministry of Information and Coordination provides an explanation of the big incident that occurred last 14 July 1989 in an area called (Dlo Source), which is the second rural section of the commune of L'Estere.

The person in charge of the (Dlo Source) military outpost, Sergeant (Bernardin Juste Salut) of the Haitian Armed Forces, and two enlisted men, who had a warrant from the justice of the peace for the area, went to (Dlo Source) to arrest a certain (Dieuseul Telfort).

(Telfort), who was at the head of a group of men armed with weapons such as rifles, machetes, and pointed objects attacked the soldiers. [passage omitted] The men took Sergeant (Bernardin)'s gun away from him. [passage omitted]

During the fighting, three of the men were killed, among them (Dieuseul Telfort) himself, who had a Mauser rifle in his possession. [passage omitted]

### APN Calls Off Demonstration Due to Intimidation

*FL2907165589 Port-au-Prince Radio Metropole in French 1600 GMT 28 Jul 89*

[Excerpts] The demonstration planned for this morning by the APN [People's National Assembly] did not take place. There were many policemen posted all along the demonstration's route on the Bicentennaire. [passage omitted]

The Port-au-Prince police authorized the march yesterday. However, it also reminded the APN of its responsibilities should there be any incidents or provocations, calling to mind Article 4 of the decree of 23 July 1987 on the holding of assemblies and demonstrations in public places. Article 4 stipulates that the person who notifies the police, the organizer of the assembly, is held personally responsible for ensuring that the demonstrators and participants behave properly. [passage omitted]

The APN called the police communique intimidation and maintained its call for a demonstration this morning. However, the heavy police presence discouraged potential marchers, who stayed away from the point of assembly. The organizers of the march had to cancel the march for today, and they vigorously criticized the military's attitude. Here are their statements.

[Begin unidentified speaker recording, in Creole] So today we say to them: Gentlemen, you did not come to provide security. You came to crush the demonstration.

Well, we members of the APN will not be intimidated. That is why even though we knew they (?were going) to try these things, we were determined to gather today anyway and invite everyone to come with us. However, since they blocked off the Bicentennaire; since they blocked everything off near the Ministry of Education, where people were walking on their way here; since they made the people turn back; and since they blocked off the entire route—for you can see how they have combed out all over the area—we say to them that even though they have blocked the demonstration today, they have blocked only a demonstration. They have not blocked the Haitian people's struggle.

The Haitian people will continue to demonstrate any way they can to put an end to this macoute system.

Today, in view of all this intimidation, we of the APN are postponing the demonstration. We ask everyone to go home. We are postponing the demonstration, and we will see you at future demonstrations, which we will hold.

Also we point out to everyone that today constitutes one more proof that the Haitian Army exists only to massacre you, but not to help you defend your rights. [end recording] [passage omitted]

### Shooting Incident at Miragoane Customs Noted

*FL2907155789 Port-au-Prince Radio Nationale in Creole 1300 GMT 27 Jul 89*

[Report by Miragoane correspondent Yves-Marie Jasmin]

[Excerpt] There is a quarrel going on at the customs office in Miragoane between the anticontraband brigade from Port-au-Prince and Miragoane Customs Director (Patrick Francis). On Wednesday 26 July, at approximately 1515, a corporal from the National Palace, armed with a murder weapon, fired many rounds into the air down by the wharf. This gave rise to much anxiety and panic among the people present at the scene of the incident.

Customs Director (Patrick Francis) hastened to the military district barracks and returned with an officer from the district plus some other military men. This officer vigorously scolded the corporal from the National Palace, telling him he was not allowed to fire off rounds for just any old reason. The officer told the soldier that the only case in which he could fire was if civilians were in danger.

That same afternoon, there was an (?unexpected) meeting at the Miragoane customs office. We saw Customs Director (Francis), several military men from the district, and the members of the anticontraband brigade present. According to what was said at this meeting, the corporal from the National Palace had fired into the air because a boat called the "(Rebecca)" was unloading merchandise despite the fact that there was no (?point man) there to verify the unloading. According to information we obtained, the head of the (?point men), (Renaud Jarbouin), had not shown up for work that day.

The anticontraband brigade came to understand that that's why there is no serious work being done at Miragoane customs these days.

This dossier thus remains open. [passage omitted]

### Police, Anti-Gang Service Officers Arrested

*FL2907172639 Port-au-Prince Radio Metropole in French 1600 GMT 28 Jul 89*

[Text] We have learned from a reliable source that seven members of the Armed Forces are implicated in a matter of big bucks. There's $17,000 involved. Marcus?

[Marcus] Seven persons are currently in jail, allegedly implicated in an ugly affair. Six are policemen from the Port-au-Prince police. Among the six are three officers from the Investigations and Anti-Gang Service, one sergeant, and two corporals.

Everything began with a police raid in the Bois Verna area, at the house of a former employee of the DGI [Direction Generale des Impots, General Directorate of Taxes, the general tax office] at the end of last June.

An officer and a sergeant from the Anti-Gang Service accompanied by a justice of the peace from Carrefour [an area of Port-au-Prince] discovered a 38-caliber pistol, $17,000, and stamps for passports. At the request of an officer, the justice of the peace did not mention in his formal report the amount of money, which he called personal. The $17,000 was then distributed among two other officers and two corporals. The former DGI employee was (?charged) only with possessing a firearm illegally and went before a court, where he made statements that allowed the police to discover a gang within the Anti-Gang Service. This discovery led to the arrest of six policemen. This is a matter to be followed.

## Jamaica

### Former Labor Minister Linked to 'Irregularities'

*FL2807221589 Bridgetown CANA in English 2110 GMT 28 Jul 89*

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, July 28, CANA—A former Jamaica Labour Party Minister of Labour and an ex-permanent secretary have been linked by the Michael Manley administration to alleged financial irregularities involving nearly a million Canadian dollars from the Canadian Farm Work Programme.

Speaking in parliament on Thursday [27 July] night, Minister of Labour Portia Simpson did not name the persons involved but said that the irregularities were unearthed by an audit done by the Auditor General's Department.

J.A.G. Smith was the minister of labour from November 7, 1980 until the general election of February 9, 1989—the duration of the last JLP administration. The permanent secretary during this period was Probyn Aitken. Simpson said the police were investigating the matter.

The alleged irregularities included purchase of a motor car from funds of the Farm Work Programme, Sundry purchases from the accounts, and 16 payments in U.S. dollar draft and currency totaling 920,000 Canadian dollars to the former permanent secretary to buy goods in the U.S. for the ministry, none of which could be accounted for. But the labour minister said that last week Wednesday 552,338 Canadian dollars were transferred from a private account at the Royal Bank of Canada in Miami to the programme. She suggested that this was an attempt at restitution.

She also noted the sudden transfer of U.S. 199,835 dollars from the same bank to the adminstration of the U.S. Farm Labour Programme.

Questions, she said, are also being asked about the lodgement of U.S. 20,260 dollars to a Belgian bank for the purchase of a Mercedes Benz motor car and agricultural equipment among other items.

Simpson said that 20 per cent of the gross earnings of the farm workers was deducted from their pay. Of this, 25 percent is withdrawn as an operating cess for the programme, while the remaining 75 percent is remitted and retained at Jamaica's National Commercial Bank for payment to the farm workers.

The labour minister said that a three-man management committee had been responsible for the operations of the overseas funds. However, since 1980, the Ministry of Labour took over management of the funds.

In October 1981, on the directions of the then permanent secretary, the accounts were removed from the Jamaican High Commission in Ottawa to the chief liasion office in Toronto.

### Nigerian Official Scheduled To Visit 31 Jul

*FL2907124089 Bridgetown CANA in English 1108 GMT 29 Jul 89*

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, July 29, CANA—The chief of general staff of Nigeria, Vice-admiral Augustus Aikhomu, is to pay an official four-day visit to Jamaica beginning on Monday [31 July].

Vice-admiral Aikhomu, who is the number two official in the federal government, will be accorded the same courtesies as a prime minister. He is accompanied by a 31-member delegation.

A foreign ministry official said the vice-admiral's visit is in keeping with the tradition of inviting a foreign government official to Jamaica during the independence celebrations each year.

While here he will meet with a number of government officials including Prime Minister Michael Manley and Governor General Sir Florizel Glasspole.

He is scheduled to leave the island on August 3.

## Montserrat

### Minister Denies Knowledge of U.S. Bank Raid

*FL2807194789 Bridgetown CANA in English*
*1848 GMT 28 Jul 89*

[Text] Plymouth, Montserrat, July 28, CANA—Montserrat's Chief Minister John Osbourne says his government knows nothing about a seizure by police and government auditors of documents belonging to an American commercial bank operating here since 1981.

"I would say it was unnecessary," Osborne told parliament, adding that he was surprised at the action taken against the bank. He said as minister of finance, he agreed only to the auditing of the books.

Earlier this week, police officers, assisted by members of Britain's Scotland Yard, cordoned off the First American Bank and took away a number of documents. They also prevented the bank's general manager, Ted Simson, from leaving the island.

Speaking in parliament on Thursday, Osbourne said it had been brought to his attention by Governor Christopher Turner that the bank had not submitted to government its audited accounts since 1985. "I do not associate myself with the action taken by the police in dealing with the matter," he said adding that he had only the information supplied by the British governor to go by. "Any other action is without the consent of myself and my collegues."

The attorney general, Odel Adams, said then that the documents seized had been taken to see whether there is any link between the bank and other off-shore banks which the police are investigating.

"I am not satisfied ... I was not properly informed and I will take the necessary steps," Osborne said.

But Attorney General Adams said the police investigations into the matter are continuing and that "it should not be a subject of too much comment."

Adams said if the bank had any disagreement with the matter, then the courts were there for seeking any form of redress.

"In respect of the audit, section 17 of the Banking Orders empowers the governor in council to say when an audit should take place," he said in apparent reference to the chief minister's claim that as finance minister he was unaware of the incident.

Opposition parliamentarians called for a speedy resolve of the matter saying that many Montserratians had made local deposits in the bank.

"Banking has to do with a matter of confidence" said lawyer David Brandt, a member of the opposition National Development Party in parliament.

## Trinidad and Tobago

### Security Ministry Looking Into Drug Smuggling

*FL2807224789 Bridgetown CANA in English*
*2212 GMT 28 Jul 89*

[By Debra Ransome]

[Text] Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, July 28, CANA—Trinidad and Tobago's National Security Ministry is looking again at scanning machines and procedures to detect drugs following five arrests of Trinidadian nationals this week at Grantley Adams Airport in Barbados.

National Security Minister Selwyn Richardson told journalists after the regular sitting of the House of Representatives, in which he also announced a commission of enquiry to look into the police narcotics squad, that drug couriers had apparently found ways to bypass the usual checks.

Five Trinidadian women were arrested this week at Grantley Adams Airport in Barbados after bypassing checks at Piarco Airport and travelling on national airline, BWIA. Richardson claimed that girls also bypassed Barbados Customs checks before being arrested outside Grantley Adams by Barbados Police. "It means that the criminals always appear to be a step ahead," Richardson said.

He added that the new mules were apparently now strapping cocaine to their bodies with masking tape and no foil, therefore escaping detection by scanner machines at airports.

"We're searching all baggage and luggage. We're searching people. They've apparently found a way to beat the system," Richardson said.

The minister said that his officials were now looking at ways to "catch up" with this latest trend in drug smuggling. He declined to state exactly what was being done.

Richardson had told the House earlier of the arrests in Barbados stating that this took to ten the number of Trinidadians held for drug-related crime in Barbados.

MPS [Ministers of Parliament] exchanged [words indistinct] of representatives, Friday as Richardson made the statement.

The minister also named the Trinidadian women who had been held at Grantley Adams with cocaine strapped to parts of their body this week. When Richardson sat down at the end of his statement, opposition MP, Basdeo Panday, jumped to his feet accusing Richardson of abuse of his parliamentary privilege.

Pointing out that the information had been reported by the local press on Friday morning, Panday said: "What I thought he was coming to tell this House is how they got through Piarco." That is what the House wants to know—how they got through Piarco and not how they reached Barbados to be convicted, how they got through his net," Panday said.

"This is an abuse of privilege, it's gallerying. The information he gives is in the newspapers. I read it today." What is the importance of the statement made in the House using parliamentary time just to gallery before the cameras," Panday said.

Richardson was not obliged to reply and spoke to reporters afterward.

## Commission To Probe Police Narcotics Squad

*FL2907014689 Bridgetown CANA in English*
*2246 GMT 28 Jul 89*

[Text] Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, July 28, CANA—Following a series of reports alleging abuse of power by the police narcotics squad, the Trinidad and Tobago Government on Friday [28 July] appointed a commission of enquiry into the unit.

National Security Minister Selwyn Richardson, announced that Acting President Michael Williams appointed a three-man commission to also look into events surrounding the death of a police officer during an alleged drug bust two years ago. The head of state made the appointments on the advice of cabinet, Richardson announced.

The death of Police Constable Philip Salvary in February 1987 led to press stories of alleged wrongdoings in the narcotics squad. The allegations included accusations that officers set up false situations to entrap drug dealers, which is against the law here, and planted evidence on people with previous convictions.

The new commission of enquiry, appointed late Friday afternoon, is headed by former Bar Association President Frank Solomon and includes head of the national anti-drug task force, Dr Peter Lewis, and retired lieutenant commander of the Trinidad and Tobago Coast Guard, Laurence Goldstraw.

The team has been asked to speedily look at all circumstances surrounding the death of Salvary, who disappeared after posing as a drug dealer to catch two Venezuelans.

Secondly, the commission has been mandated to look at all operations by the country's law enforcement agencies linked to the Venezuelan's arrest. The case against the two was thrown out of court last week as High Court Judge Lennox Deyalsingh described the state evidence as giving him an "uneasy feeling."

The comission will also look at the conduct of the inquest into Salvary's death.

Finally, but most importantly, the commission has been asked to enquire into the operations of the narcotics squad, set up during the administration of former Commissioner Randolph Burroughs.

Richardson declined to give further details on the envisaged work of the commission following his announcement stating that its work was sub judice. Asked whether this enquiry would affect governments draft narcotics bill, due for debate in Senate on Tuesday, he said the bill sought to give stepped-up powers of arrest to a wider group of police and public officers than the narcotics squad.

"I commend the bill because it goes further and sets up an extra narcotics unit," Richardson said. He explained that the framers of the legislation had sought to give the powers of search, detention, and arrest without a warrant to a larger number of people than the special squad.

"...Because they did not want one unit to deal with something like narcotics—a billion dollar empire," Richardson said.

Under the draft legislation, which is now undergoing amendments, senior public officers, including customs and immigration officers, and defence force personnel would share the new powers with police officers over the rank of inspector.

Richardson declined to be pulled into debate about whether the investigation of narcotics squad activities would put a damper on the narcotics bill. "One has no relation to the other," he insisted.

**Embassy Opens in Thailand; Envoy Appointed**
*PA2907024089 Mexico City UNOMASUNO in Spanish 25 Jul 89 p 3*

[Summary] Mexican President Carlos Salinas de Gortari yesterday appointed Enrique Rene Michel Santibanez as the new ambassador to Thailand. The Foreign Secretariat stressed that the decision to open that embassy is in line with the current administration's clear policy of expanding and strengthening Mexico's economic, political, financial, cultural, scientific, and technical ties with the Pacific Basin countries.

**Planning, Budget Secretary on Debt Agreement**
*PA2807200589 Mexico City UNOMASUNO in Spanish 25 Jul 89 p 14*

[Excerpt] Secretaries of state, governors, senators, deputies, and labor leaders yesterday said the renegotiation of the Mexican foreign debt was successful and represents no risk for national sovereignty. On the contrary, they said, it will permit the independent, gradual, and sustained growth of our economy, ensure political stability and social peace, and open new prospects for a more just distribution of wealth in the near future.

Programming and Budget Secretary Ernesto Zedillo Ponce de Leon told UNOMASUNO that the results of the foreign debt renegotiation "were a success." He added that the fresh resources the country will receive "will be sufficient" to start growing again. "We will attain growth with those resources and with hard work," he stressed. During interviews with UNOMASUNO, Bank of Mexico General Director Miguel Mancera Aguayo and former Finance and Public Credit Secretary Antonio Ortiz Mena, the current Banamex [National Bank of Mexico] director, also agreed with these viewpoints.

Various governors interviewed yesterday during a luncheon hosted at the National Palace said that with the "historic" outcome of the renegotiation of our debt, a more equitable development of the country's institutions will begin soon. The governors added that they expect the new funds will serve to overcome social problems and get the neediest out of their current poverty. [passage omitted]

**Promoting Exports Gives 'Wings To Fly'**
*PA3007212289 Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 26 Jul 89 p 6-A*

[Editorial: "New Challenges"]

[Text] It is one thing to rid of dead weight that is keeping one from taking off and it is something else to have an ad hoc motor for an easier takeoff. If we apply this comparison to the Mexican economy, the first reference is the recent agreement reached with international private banks "that broke the shell of recession and stagnation." The second reference cannot apply to anything but the systematic promotion of exports, that "will give us the wings to fly to reach our goals."

President Salinas de Gortari spoke in these terms to describe the priorities of the new industrialization strategy. Sales abroad, which were boosted tremendously during 1986 and 1987, have been one of the major factors in redefining our production strategy, joining the overall trend, and encouraging the private sector to introduce technological changes. However, over the long period of time during which debt servicing caused a flight of capital from the country, export revenue was used more than anything to service the debt, although not with the idea of promoting domestic growth.

Now, however, prospects have changed radically in view of the agreement with the banks. A new threat has also emerged. While the economy recovers, export surpluses will be less and the temptation to exclusively supply domestic markets will be greater. Therefore, a point of balance must be sought so that the characteristic national antiexport economic trend of recent years will not persist. Promoting the foreign sector must not be achieved at the cost of the domestic market. These are all part of the new challenges currently being faced, just before the time of recovery.

**Role of PRI Capital City Leaders Discussed**
*PA3007004889 Mexico City UNOMASUNO in Spanish 22 Jul 89 p 3*

[Editorial: "Will the Old-Time Politicians Bring Themselves Up to Date?"]

[Text] Tulio Hernandez and Marcelo Ebrard yesterday assumed the leadership of the PRI [Institutional Revolutionary Party] in the Federal District and took on the difficult task of transforming the party of the three-colored flag into a dynamic and active force that will help to overcome the politically pitiful third place finish in the July 1988 elections. Had the alliance of [Cuauhtemoc] Cardenas' supporters not been so weak, the PRI would not only have lost the presidential election and the two Senate seats in the capital, but it would hardly be holding a majority in the Assembly.

The PRI realizes that in 1991, the opposition will certainly not make the same mistakes it made last year. By then, the party must be prepared to fight back under conditions that will most probably still be adverse to it. Since last year's defeat, there has been frequent improvising and Jesus Salazar Toledano and then his replacement Fernando Ortiz Arana, the busy leader of the Assembly, quickly came and left as party leaders here. However, there is a different strategy now. With Tulio Hernandez and Marcelo Ebrard—an old-time politician and a young but certainly efficient official—the PRI is not only seeking to show a new face, but also to closely link the party's work to the Federal District Department. Federal District Regent Manuel Camacho Solis will have in the PRI nothing less than one of its main advisers and

a secretary of government. Undoubtedly, the contradictions that characterized the tenure of Guillermo Jimenez Morales while Ramon Aguirre was the regent will not be present this time around.

However, it is advisable to reflect on the chosen pair—an experienced politician and a young specialist with more academic than political experience—because it seems that this has become a constant during the current 6-year term. Pairs such as this have been promoted—with varying degrees of success—in various political arenas. Perhaps most prominent is the pair of Fernando Gutierrez Barrios and Camacho Solis, a cabinet member. The idea seems to be to promote feedback between them to bring old-time politicians up to date and eliminate the technocratic aura of those who are very inexperienced in partisan work.

However, the temptation to mechanically apply this formula must be avoided. There are experienced politicians, and there are experienced politicians. Although many believe that Marcelo Ebrard will bear most of the technical work, we must not forget that Tulio Hernandez is a man who has been trained in traditional politics; he is viewed as a rustic-style politician, who hardly seems the kind of politician required by capital city society. The festive mood of his inaugural yesterday—with the participation of old-time politicians—seems to be highly contradictory with the demands for modernization and self-criticism made within the PRI and especially in the country's capital. The PRI most probably needed to combine experience with modernity, but only results will show whether the formula that has been chosen was most prudent.

## AIDS Statistics Disclosed at University Event

*PA2807124789 Mexico City XHTV Television in Spanish 0200 GMT 26 Jul 89*

[Summary] Jose Sarukhan, rector of the National Autonomous University of Mexico [UNAM], today opened the first university seminar on health, sexuality, and AIDS. During the event, revised statistics on the progress of AIDS in our country and its effect on students were disclosed. It was reported that there are 2,683 cases of AIDS in Mexico; 80 percent of them involve individuals whose ages range between 15 to 44 years. It was reported that 32 cases were discovered at UNAM. In all these cases, the disease spread through sexual contact. A national health survey showed that 83 out of every 100 university students do not know about the use of condoms as a preventive measure. In his lecture, Sarukhan noted that three university students have died as a result of AIDS.

## Costa Rica

### Garron Refuses To Comment on U.S. Statements

*PA2907024489 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0120 GMT 29 Jul 89*

[Text] Costa Rican Public Security Minister Hernan Garron has denied any knowledge of statements made by a U.S. prosecutor that Costa Rica requested cooperation from the CIA in 1984 fearing a Nicaraguan invasion. Lawrence Walsh, a prosecutor in the Iran-Contra case, made this statement before a U.S. federal court on 27 July. Walsh revealed a number of details in connection with setting up a CIA communications station in Costa Rica as well as other CIA activities held to train Costa Rican guards in case of a Nicaraguan invasion.

Minister Garron said it would be inappropriate for him to comment on statements made by a U.S. prosecutor, and released by an international news agency, because he was not the security minister in 1984. Since he was not in charge of that ministry then, he cannot say whether those statements are true or not.

Attempts were made to talk with Benjamin Piza Carranza, the former Costa Rican security minister, but it was impossible to reach him since he is not in San Jose, and because he has refused to make statements to the press ever since he was mentioned in the second report presented by the Costa Rican legislative commission investigating drug trafficking.

### Legislative Commission Issues Recommendations

*PA3007043089 San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 21 Jul 89 p 6 A*

[Final report of the Costa Rican legislative commission investigating narcotics trafficking in the country, dated 20 July]

[Text] The final report of the special legislative commission appointed to investigate charges of narcotics trafficking contains the following recommendations:

1. We fully ratify the recommendations made in the first report of this commission that was presented to the Legislative Assembly on 23 November 1988.
2. Ricardo Alem Leon should not be appointed to any public office in the future.
3. Luis Alberto Cortes Chaves, Juan Carlos Campos Barrantes, Tobias Chacon Ramirez, and Mario Valverde Zamora should not be appointed to any public office in the future.
4. Lionel Casey Brothers should have his status as retiree resident [pensionado rentista] cancelled, and he should not be allowed to enter the country following his extradition. In the event this does not take place, he should be expelled from Costa Rica.
5. Rodolfo Ulloa Antillon should resign his post of general manager of the Bank of Costa Rica; if he does not, the Board of Directors should not reelect him to his post when his term expires.
6. Entry No 963-21-4-1978 of the Civil Registration Office's section on Naturalizations (the naturalization case of Fernando Melo) should be investigated by the Attorney General of the Republic, and if there is sufficient evidence, a case should be brought against the officials involved.
7. Former President Daniel Oduber Quiros should return to Lionel Casey Brothers, the 1 million colons he received under the conditions that have already been investigated.
8. Former President Oduber Quiros should resign the political posts he holds.
9. Mr Tajudeen should have his status as retiree resident cancelled, and he should not be allowed to enter the country following his extradition. In the event this does not take place, he should be expelled from Costa Rica.
10. John Hull's naturalization should be cancelled and he should be expelled from the country, and—according to the law—be banned from the country.
11. Former Minister Benjamin Piza Carranza should be investigated for his actions while minister, and if he is condemned on charges of "not complying with his duties," he should not be appointed to public posts in the future.
12. Ramon Montero Quesada and Edwin Viales Rodriguez should not be appointed to any public post.
13. Lewis Tambs, Joe Fernandez, Oliver North, John Poindexter, and Richard V. Secord should be banned from entry into the country.
14. The administrative dossier on aviation permits granted by the Civil Aviation General Directorate to the enterprises represented by Jose Angel Guerra Laspiur should be turned over to the Attorney General's office, and if the officials involved in the process are in anyway responsible, they should be dealt with according to the law. In addition, throughout the duration of the investigation, the Board of Directors of Civil Aviation should suspend, from his post, the director of civil aviation, Carlos Viquez Jara, as well as the chief of the legal department, Javier Vargas Barguil.
15. The Civil Aviation General Directorate should suspend the pilot's license of any peron who is charged with violating the Law on Psychotropics, and if he is found guilty, he should his have his license cancelled permanently.
16. The enterprises, the managers, partners, legal representatives, or others who are condemned for violating the Law on Psychotropics should have their permits revoked and their aviation certificates cancelled. txt2
17. The recommendations stated in points 15 and 16 of this report should be applied by the Civil Aviation General Directorate to Werner Lotz Artavia, Jose Angel Guerra Laspiur, Gerardo Duran Ayanegui, and to any other person in the same position.

There are no charges against Werner Lotz Artavia. He has not been sentenced for any violation of the psychotropics law. In his case, the recommendation is based on

statements made by Mr Lotz before the U.S. Senate on 8 August 1988, in which he admitted his participation in arms smuggling activities. Mr Lotz made those statements under oath.

**Deputies' License Plates**

18. Deputies should immediately return one of the two sets of license plates that were delivered to them. Deputies should use the second set of license plates exclusively on their private vehicles.
19. The Judicial Branch should begin the respective, legal, judicial proceedings of cases Nos 909-3-83, 1011-1-86, 477-V-87, 2230-86, 294-2-85, 2151-84, and 124-Q-84.
20. Evidence must be authenticated and sent to the Attorney General's Office to begin judicial proceedings for the suspected crime of perjury that Magistrate Jesus Ramirez Quiros could have committed during his appearance before this commission.
21. The Legislative Assembly should begin to discuss—with due legal exemptions—the constitutional amendment banning deputies from legislating in their own benefit. (The said amendment is already in the Legislative Assembly).
22. The Legislative Assembly should begin to discuss—with due legal exemptions—the law creating the Council of the Judiciary to guarantee to the Costa Rican people that their judges will administer justice and will not waste their time performing administrative duties.
23. The Legislative Assembly Internal Order and Discipline Code should be amended to create a Special Permanent Commission in charge of studying all matters linked to drug trafficking activities, corruption, and parliamentary ethics. That commission must be appointed by 38 votes cast in secrecy.
24. The discussion of the following amendements should be conducted with the due exemptions of the case:
a) Family Code, chapter on adoption.
b) Penal Code, chapter on putting witnesses under oath—in accordance with the Annex.
25. Amendments of Constitutional Article 19 in accordance with the report proposed in Legislative Case No 10776.
26. The discussion—with due legal exemptions—of Case No 10339 concerning the issuing of diplomatic passports.
27. Amendment—with due legal exemptions—of the law regulating the Civil Aviation General Directorate in accordance with what is established in the Annex.
28. Inclusion of the necessary clauses in the RECOPE [Costa Rican Oil Refinery] organic law for establishing an appropriate control system for the sale of aviation fuel. The Civil Aviation General Directorate will have to report to the Transportation Ministry any irregularity discovered after the corresponding audit.

**Banking Secrecy**

29. Through a necessary law amendment, checking accounts that receive cash deposits in foreign currency for over $5,000 or the equivalent in any other foreign currency should be excluded from the banking secrecy law. In that way, proper authorities would be allowed to examine those accounts without the authorization of a judge. That amendment will also include recommendations 31 and 32 of this report.
30. The representative of every banking or financial institution must report to the General Banking Audit Office [Auditoria General de Bancos] any cash operation or transaction in foreign currency over $5,000 or its equivalent in other foreign currency. Failure to comply with this obligation will constitute a misdemeanor, punishable with 20 to 100 days in jail. The report must state the amount of the operation and the identity of the persons involved.
31. Banks and other financial institutions are forbidden to accept deposits in foreign currency from third parties, and especially from foreign subsidiaries or parallel companies.
32. The amendments to the Electoral code must include the following:
a. Foreign or local corporations may not make contributions to political parties.
b. Costa Rican individuals may make contributions to political parties up to 500,000 colons a year. The political parties will have to send to the Supreme Electoral Tribunal and the General Comptroller's Office their list of contributors, as well as a complete record of their revenues. Contributors must indicate in a sworn statement that the funds came from their private funds.
c. Political parties may not funnel government allocated funds paid in advance through corporations that have been authorized to receive the allocated funds.
33. This report is to be forwarded to the Attorney General's Office for appropriate action.

**Final Considerations**

The reaction from diverse Costa Rican sectors to the work the Assembly commissioned us to do, and the widespread support we received, allow us to conclude this report with a fervent plea to the Costa Rican people to look to the future of the fatherland with optimism and hope. It has been unpleasant to discover and point to cases of corruption and vices, but we sincerely believe we must look to the future with hope and optimism. We believe there is no room for defeatism because Costa Rica rejects the forces of drug trafficking. The moral reserves and national resolve exist to put a stop to that scourge. There is an awareness that the country is standing up and on alert to avoid the moral and social decay some of our brother countries are already showing. There is an awareness that we can lose the best of our Christian and democratic traditions if we lower our guard before a powerful and unscrupulous enemy. Far-reaching and profound national solidarity exists to defend the health of our people, honesty of our government actions, and moral purity of all the activities of our public and private lives.

Issued at meeting hall of the special commission, at 1330, on 20 July 1989.

[Signed] Alberto Fait, chairman; Oscar Avila Sole, deputy; Luis Fishman Zonzinksi, deputy; Luis Ml. Chacon Jimenez, deputy, Jose Miguel Corrales Bolanos, deputy; Jorge Rossi Chavarria, deputy.

## El Salvador

### Cristiani Criticizes Duarte Statements

*PA2907043189 San Salvador Canal Doce Television in Spanish 0313 GMT 29 Jul 89*

[Report by Marco Antonio Guevara on statements by President Alfredo Cristiani on 28 July—place not given]

[Text] President Alfredo Cristiani said today that former President Duarte's recent remarks have sparked a number of negative reactions against the government, which do not help the people at all. Cristiani blamed Jose Napoleon Duarte for starting a battle of charges that do not contribute at all to the efforts to reconcile all groups in the country. Cristiani was thus answering questions about the series of harsh verbal reactions earlier this week.

[Begin Cristiani recording] I refer to former President Duarte, because I feel that he has been the spark that has ignited so many retorts. This reminds me of the 1982 and 1984 political campaigns. I thought we had gone beyond this type of behavior somewhat and that everyone would try to keep his political opinions within the framework of common sense and a nationalist outlook instead of only considering party interests. Of course, when action is taken, this leads to reaction—and politics are no exception. [end recording]

Concerning the Committee for a National Peace Debate's efforts, the president said that these efforts could be productive if mistrust is eliminated.

[Begin Cristiani recording] On a couple of occasions, I have met with Committee for a National Peace Debate members, specifically, after they recently met with the FMLN [Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front] members in Panama. I think that the FMLN has taken a very strong ideological stand. We said that perhaps this is due to the uncertainty, to distrust—if you will—of the government's position; I told them that this is natural, because the other groups feel the same way about the FMLN. However, we must continue to strive to bring peace to the Salvadoran people, and we must set aside all mistrust and initiate the process. The process itself will later dispel those initial misconceptions. [end recording]

### Statements 'Irresponsible'

*PA2807151289 San Salvador Canal Doce Television in Spanish 0300 GMT 28 Jul 89*

[Report by Mauricio Funes—passages within quotation marks recorded]

[Text] President Alfredo Cristiani has described as irresponsible statements by former President Jose Napoleon Duarte, who told a U.S. television network that a gang of criminals is in charge of the current Salvadoran Government. Cristiani added that with such a statement, Duarte and his party are trying to jeopardize the continuation of U.S. economic and military assistance to El Salvador.

[Cristiani] "I feel it is highly irresponsible to say the Salvadoran Government is in the hands of criminals. I believe this is not the way a responsible statesman should speak."

This is how President Cristiani reacted; he did not refer to Duarte's health or to political revenge. Cristiani only criticized the former president's statements, because he considers them to be irresponsible and lacking all seriousness:

[Cristiani] "There is no dual power base in the government as Duarte is trying to make people believe. We, as a government, are drawing up plans for progress. We feel that the government's political base is broad; it is not the monopoly of any person. Besides, the government platform announced during the campaign is receiving wide support, and it is being implemented. Given these facts, Duarte seems to be making things up."

He also said that the case of Archbishop Romero is once again being used for political purposes:

[Cristiani] "We believe—and we have said this in the past—that political mileage is gained out of many criminal actions, and this hinders the work of justice. We feel Duarte is very irresponsible when he continues to make such statements at this stage."

Cristiani feels all this is part of a campaign by the Christian Democratic Party to mar the international image of the new government and thus jeopardize U.S. economic and military aid.

When asked about activity by speculators caused by the announcement of new economic measures, the president said this speculation will be reduced once the adjustments and the fiscal improvement measures are implemented. He also denied that the government ignored the military conflict when it designed the economic program:

[Cristiani] "Two problems affect the economy: the conflict and misguided economic policies. We want to eliminate at least one of them, even if we still will have the other problem. This does not mean we do not have any plans to try to eliminate the other problem—that is, the violence. In other words, if the conflict is harming the economy and if we have economic policies that will worsen the situation, then we cannot just ignore the misguided economic policies and only try to resolve the conflict. We must work on the problem of misguided economic policies, too. By ending those misguided policies, we will be left with only one problem that is harming the economy."

Concerning the presidential summit and the Esquipulas II Agreements, Cristiani said he will try to invert the priority that the Nicaraguan conflict has had so far over the Salvadoran conflict. The Salvadoran president said ending the war in our country is just as important for regional security as ending the Nicaraguan conflict. The Central American summit will serve to give the Salvadoran problem a different dimension, he added. Cristiani did not specify the attitude his government will adopt toward the Sandinist regime. He only said he will demand the fulfillment of the agreements on nonintervention that Esquipulas II entails.

In addition, the president today requested approval from the Legislative Assembly to leave the country and travel to any country in the region for an indefinite period of time. The assembly unanimously granted him this permission, which will allow the president to attend the summit in early August.

### Attorney General Accuses Duarte of Embezzlement

*PA2807143089 San Salvador Canal Doce Television in Spanish 0300 GMT 28 Jul 89*

[Text] The Attorney General's Office today accused former President Jose Napoleon Duarte of misappropriating more than 500,000 colons that were to be used to help 1986 earthquake victims. Three members of Duarte's family and a PDC [Christian Democratic Party] leader were accused together with the former president.

According to documents presented to the first treasury judge, the attorney general accuses Duarte of embezzlement and PDC member Ovidio Hernandez Delgado of misappropriation of funds.

Attorney General Mauricio Eduardo Colorado said that on 9 July 1987, the Central American Bank of Economic Integration [BCIE] sent a 566,517-colon check to the Central Bank. The check was intended for the National Emergency Committee. The committee never received the 566,517 colons, however, and Hernandez, alleging that he represented the National Emergency Committee, endorsed the check and gave it to Duarte, who in turn deposited it in the Presidency's account at Banco Mercantil. Duarte was the legal representative for that account.

Colorado stressed that on 30 May 1988, Duarte, through a note signed by him, asked Banco Mercantil to close the account and open a new one in the name of the Jose Napoleon Duarte Foundation, which, according to the attorney general, has no legal status.

[Begin Colorado recording] Ines Duran de Duarte, the former president's wife, and Alejandro Duarte, the former president's son, were given authorization to draw checks on this account. We also have the checks that were drawn on that account. [end recording]

According to Colorado, Ines Duran de Duarte wrote nine checks, including one to the Atlacatl Savings and Loan Association for 250,000 colons. Two other large checks were made out to the General Investments Association.

[Begin Colorado recording] Rolando Duarte, the president's brother, is the legal representative of the General Investments Association. We asked the judge to charge Rolando Duarte with complicity in this embezzlement case. We also asked that Duarte's wife be charged with complicity, because she had been authorized to use that account, which was opened in the name of the Jose Napoleon Duarte Foundation.

The most serious aspect of this case is that the BCIE gave these funds to help earthquake victims. [end recording]

The attorney general believes the following steps must be taken: to order the president of Banco Mercantil not to honor any more checks issued by the Jose Napoleon Duarte Foundation and to audit the National Emergency Committee's accounts to establish the whereabouts of a 400,000-Central American peso donation—equivalent to $400,000—made by the BCIE. This is the first time that Duarte has been directly linked to corruption.

Meanwhile, the Attorney General's Office said it will act in accordance with the ruling of the first treasury judge. If a formal charge is filed, the judge could issue a provisional arrest warrant for those involved in this case. Colorado added that, in fact, the judge could even request Duarte's extradition. Duarte is temporarily residing in the United States.

### Ministry Communique Calls Nicaragua 'Inflexible'

*PA3007223389 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2121 GMT 30 Jul 89*

[Text] San Salvador, 30 Jul (ACAN-EFE)—The Salvadoran Government has described Nicaragua as "inflexible and obstructionistic" because of its opposition to the Salvadoran guerrillas' inclusion in a plan to demobilize the Nicaraguan contras.

In a communique issued today, the Foreign Ministry, stated that the Nicaraguan delegation to a foreign ministers' meeting on Friday in Guatemala "adopted an inflexible, obstructionistic, and contradictory position regarding the agreements and efforts to achieve peace and democracy" in Central America.

Nicaraguan Deputy Foreign Minister Victor Hugo Tinoco, who headed the Sandinist delegation, refused to accept the Salvadoran guerrillas's inclusion in a plan to demobilize the contras based in Honduras.

Tinoco said today in Nicaragua that El Salvador's right-wing government wants to "block" the upcoming Central American presidential summit by attempting to establish "parallels" between the contras and the Salvadoran guerrillas.

At the meeting in Guatemala, El Salvador proposed that the demobilization plan include the Nicaraguan Resistance (RN) and other rebel groups such as the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN).

Alfredo Cristiani's government hopes that the FMLN's demobilization will be considered at the foreign ministers' meeting on 2-3 August in Guatemala and, eventually, at the presidential summit, official sources said.

The Central American presidents will meet on 5-7 August to study the contra demobilization and relocation plan, the verification of pledges made at the last summit meeting, and the participation of a UN peace force in the verification of the region's peace process.

Some of these pledges were made by the heads of state at their last meeting on 13-14 February in El Salvador.

### Ungo Reacts to D'Aubuisson Statements

*PA2807154089 San Salvador Canal Doce Television in Spanish 0300 GMT 28 Jul 89*

[Text] Dr Guillermo Ungo [former presidential candidate of the Democratic Convergence] has said the statements by Nationalist Republican Alliance [ARENA] leader Major Roberto D'Aubuisson did not surprise him. Ungo added that he will hold D'Aubuisson responsible for anything that happens to him as a result of those statements. Ungo feels D'Aubuisson's charges that Ungo plans some of the murders carried out by the FMLN [Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front] put his life in danger, even though those accusations are false:

[Begin Ungo recording] I have never done the kind of work Maj D'Aubuisson has done. That is true; I have never done it. I have done other kind of work.

Saying I am the one who chooses the victims to be executed by the FMLN is not only an irresponsible and uncalled-for accusation—like the one D'Aubuisson made against [former President Jose Napoleon] Duarte—but also a deadly one. D'Aubuisson made similar accusations against others in early 1980, and those people ended up in the cemetery. An example of this is the Mario Sandoval case. I will therefore hold D'Aubuisson responsible for anything that happens to me. [end recording]

Likewise, Ungo said he does not approve of the way the ARENA leader talked about Duarte's illness:

[Begin Ungo recording] Saying former President Duarte has AIDS is proof of D'Aubuisson's lack of morals and political irresponsibility. I believe that politically there is much that can be said about Duarte, but it is not necessary to stoop to these levels. [end recording]

Ungo also stressed the efforts being made by the opposition parties to create the necessary conditions for a dialogue between the government and the guerrillas. Ungo said at least five political parties want to reach a consensus among those who want peace in the short term.

### Workers, Students Protest Economic Measures

*PA2907040589 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1800 GMT 28 Jul 89*

[Report by Carlos Ernesto Rugama]

[Text] Approximately 5,000 persons participated this morning in a demonstration organized by the National Unity of Salvadoran Workers, UNTS, to protest the economic measures promoted by the Alfredo Cristiani government. The UNTS demonstrators joined another demonstration organized by the General Association of Salvadoran University Students [AGEUS]. The students were commemorating the killing of several students on 30 July 1976. AGEUS leaders placed a wreath at the site where the students were killed on 25 North Avenue. The two demonstrations ended at the Civica Square, but the demonstrators were unable to hold a rally because of a torrential downpour in San Salvador beginning at 1200.

UNTS leader Marco Tulio Lima commented on the demonstration.

[Begin Lima recording] It is clear we must defeat the ARENA [Nationalist Republican Alliance] plans and its economic packaged swindle, repressive laws, and campaign of human rights violations. The purpose of the demonstration is to defeat the economic packaged swindle and repression. You can see that workers, peasants, community residents, and students have come forth to tell Cristiani we will defeat him. We will defeat his economic and political projects and his all-out war. We peasants, workers, and students are prepared to make alliances with all the social forces, namely, UNEP [expansion unknown], CTS [Central Organization of Salvadoran Workers], Democratic Convergence, PDC [Christian Democratic Party], and all the forces that oppose the government to compel it to accept a political negotiation. The war Cristiani and the military top command are waging is rejected at home and abroad. We are pressing our demands, such as the defense of land and the implementation of the land reform's second phase. For the workers, we are demanding more jobs and fair wages. [end recording]

### Coprefa Denies FMLN Downed Helicopters

*PA2907132589 San Salvador Canal Doce Television in Spanish 0300 GMT 29 Jul 89*

[Text] The Farabundo Marti National Liberation Marti Front [FMLN] today claimed it downed two helicopters and also charged some houses were destroyed by military aircraft in northern Morazan Department. Radio Venceremos reported military planes and helicopter

gunships bombed towns and villages near the city of Perquin. Although there were no victims, Venceremos added, the building of the Foundation for the Development of Morazan Communities and houses around a local school were destroyed.

The Armed Forces Press Comittee [Coprefa], however, denied the FMLN reports. Coprefa said it did not know of any military units carrying out counterinsurgency operations in that region. In addition, Coprefa reported the guerrillas burned half a manzana of coffee fields at the Transitora Farm, San Vicente Department.

### Battalion Reports FMLN Commander Killed

*PA2907042489 San Salvador Canal Doce Television in Spanish 0300 GMT 29 Jul 89*

[Text] The Atonal Battalion today reported the death of Commander Wilbur of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN] during fighting on 25 July in Berlin jurisdiction. The Atonal Battalion issued a communique stating that Wilbur Mendoza, a.k.a. Commander Wilbur, a member of the Revolutionary Party of Central American Workers, PRTC, was killed in EL Corozal Canton, Berlin, Usulutan Department. In addition, The Atonal Battalion communique said that an AK-47 rifle and many documents on FMLN plans were seized. It also stated that other guerrillas indicated Commander Wilbur had been the PRTC leader in Usulutan's northern zone for many years.

### Land Mines Kill Two Peasants, One Soldier

*PA2907024989 San Salvador Canal Doce Television in Spanish 0300 GMT 28 Jul 89*

[Text] Three people were killed in the last few hours when explosive devices were detonated in various parts of the country. According to an official report, two peasants were killed and three were injured when they set off a mine while farming in San Jose Guayabal, Cuscatlan Department. Soldier Alcides Leyba Lopez, who belonged to the Military Engineering Detachment, was killed when he stepped on a mine while patrolling near the Chichontepec Volcano, La Paz Department. Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front urban commandos blew up a telephone junction box this morning, located on the main street of the IVU [expansion unknown] neighborhood in this capital. No casualties were reported.

### Venceremos Reports on May-Jul Activities

*PA2907230189*

[Editorial Report] (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador at 0000 GMT on 29 July carries a 5-minute report on recent military actions. The station reports that Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN] guerrillas "have inflicted 186 casualties on the Atlactl Battalion" in operations carried out during the months of May, June, and July in the Guazapa Volcano area, and lists the war materiel seized from the Salvadoran Army, including 12 rifles, 1 machinegun, 4 Claymore mines, 2 LAW rocket launchers, knapsacks, and ammunition. The station sarcastically adds that the FMLN "is preparing a triumphant welcoming ceremony" for the San Carlos and Belloso Battalions, which will be sent to the Guazapa area and received with "fireworks, mines, and gunfire 24 hours a day."

In another part of the report, the station adds that a radio operator and a machinegun operator of the 4th Brigade are among the casualties inflicted in Los Guevaras, La Laguna Jurisdiction, Chalatenango Department during an ambush on 27 July. The Venceremos announcer adds that the Nonualco Battalion sustained nine more casualties in the area of the Chincontepeque Volcano, Tecoluca Jurisdiction, San Vicente Department.

To conclude the report, Venceremos announced that "Honduran troops once again entered Salvadoran territory on 25 July, where they captured four Salvadoran minors," in the village of San Antonio, in Mercedes Umana, Chalatenango Department. The station "calls on humanitarian organizations to do something, inasmuch as the Honduran soldiers refuse to give any information on the whereabouts of captured persons."

### Radio Farabundo Marti Reports on Clashes

*PA3107035589*

[Editorial Report] (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador at 2200 GMT on 30 July broadcasts approximately 4 minutes of reports on recent fighting between Salvadoran Army forces and Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN] guerrillas.

The station begins the reports stating "among the casualties inflicted [during the week] there are one cadet, two sergeants, one corporal, one radio operator, one machinegunner, and paramilitary Roberto Maravilla, who was executed—seven casualties inflicted upon the enemy." The announcer continues "two helicopters were seriously damaged—one a UH-1N helicopter gunship and the other, a Huey-500. One military truck was completely destroyed and another was partially damaged."

The announcer then begins outlining the week's ambushes, stating "during this week, we carried out two ambushes: one on 20 July, in Cabanas, where we inflicted 20 casualties to Military Detachment No 2 and the other on 25 July, along the Pan-American highway, where we inflicted 10 more casualties to the enemy, for a total of 30 between both ambushes."

The station's concluding report covers acts of sabotage, saying "this week three electrical towers between (Ataquin) and Agua Caliente were destroyed, in addition to three telephone junction boxes. We destroyed 1,000

coffee trees at the El Carmen farm in San Vicente, owned by Alfredo Cristiani, and urban commandos destroyed four tractors and a Coca-Cola delivery truck in San Salvador."

## Guatemala

### Teachers Present New Proposal for Ending Strike

*PA2907021589 Guatemala City EL GRAFICO in Spanish 28 Jul 89 p 11*

[Text] The National Teachers' Association last night presented to President Vinicio Cerezo a seven-point document expressing the teachers' concern over inflation and stipulating the conditions for ending the teachers' strike.

In the document, the teachers say that "by virtue of talks held today between state worker representatives and Dr Carlos Soto Menegazzo, deputy minister for specific affairs, in the presence of Mrs Beatriz Valle [political affairs deputy secretary] and Msgr Prospero Penados del Barrio, to find a solution to the current problem, we present the following proposals:"

1. The establishment of an effective price control policy.
2. The revocation of all measures adopted by the government that harm the state workers' interests.
3. The payment of a 13th month bonus as well as an emergency bonus for all government workers earning up to 1,500 quetzals per month, to be paid in August 1989 and every year thereafter in June.
4. The emergency bonus must be computed as a compensation payment.
5. The incorporation of the emergency bonus payment into the Christmas bonus as of 1989.
6. All of the above is independent from the resolution and proposals made by individual labor organizations and that must be addressed by the respective ministries.
7. The immediate reinstatement of the commission entrusted with establishing wage policies for 1990.

In conclusion, the teachers told the president: "We feel that the aforementioned proposals will not increase the inflation rate, which is very important for your administration and for the people in general. Throughout the dialogue that will begin today, we, the signatories of this document, commit ourselves to suspending any measures beyond the strike that we are currently waging, and to withdraw our fellow workers who had peacefully taken over the Archbishops' Palace. The granting of the aforementioned points will obligate us to lift the current strikes.

Respectfully,

The National Teachers Association, FENASTEC [expansion unknown] Public Workers, The Emergency Committee of Public Finances, and the Anthropological Institute.

### Public Employees Begin Strike 28 Jul

*PA2907133889 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 28 Jul 89 p 2*

[Text] Armando Sanchez of the National Federation of State Workers Unions [FENASTEG] has said 70,000 public employees will go on strike today because of the government's refusal to increase their monthly salary.

Sanchez has been on a hunger strike together with 13 other people who occupied the Metropolitan Cathedral yesterday morning. He stressed the FENASTEG's position: to call a general strike to pressure the government into granting the salary increase.

The FENASTEG's proposal, presented to the government yesterday through Archbishop Msgr Prospero Penados del Barrio, comprises five basic points expressing the workers' demands.

It was reported that the first point in the list of demands is the immediate resumption of the dialogue with the workers and the payment of July wages to all public employees.

In addition, FENASTEG demanded that repressive measures be suspended, that the lives and security of workers on hunger strike be guaranteed, and that a meeting be held between the president and a representative of the workers on hunger strike.

According to Sanchez, the government is to blame for the current polarization. He said the government is not showing good faith in the effort to find a solution to the labor conflict.

The labor leader said workers of the Social Welfare Institute, INDECA [National Institute of Agricultural Marketing], the School Construction Department, the General Directorate of Health Services, and INTECAP [Technical Institute for Training and Productivity] will go on strike today.

Workers of the School Maintenance Department, the National Printing Office, the Immigration Department, the Statistics Office, the Jose de Pineda Ibarra Publishing Department, INDE [National Institute of Electrification], INAFOR [National Forestry Service], DIGESA [General Directorate of Agriculture Services], and the Human Resources Training Unit will also join the strike today.

Sanchez said if the government does not give an answer that responds to the workers' interests, the public employees will continue the general strike, which could be extended to Monday and beyond.

Sanchez said that FENASTEG leaders are open to a dialogue but that the government has been intransigent by rejecting the public employees' proposals and actions.

He added that FENASTEG is not destabilizing the government by adopting extreme measures because the workers' demands are clearly just.

Sanchez noted that these measures are legal; otherwise, he said, the government would have punished the strikers.

### 'Intense' Shoot-out Between Police, Guerrillas

*PA2807211889 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1801 GMT 28 Jul 89*

[Text] Guatemala City, 28 Jul (ACAN - EFE)—Police and Guatemalan guerrillas carried out an intense shoot-out in the northwestern part of the country. The Armed Forces have not reported the number of casualties.

Police reported today that approximately 45 guerrillas launched a surprise attack against a police substation on 27 July, in San Lucas Toliman, Solola Department, while some 15 officers were on duty.

According to the report, the shoot-out was intense and hundreds of people could have been killed. The report adds that the police repelled the attack with the help of a military contingent, forcing the guerrillas to flee into the mountains.

The Army and the police, with Air Force support, are combing the area in search of the guerrilla column, but it is unknown whether there have been further confrontations with the guerillas.

According to witnesses, several guerrillas were injured. However, to date, neither the police nor the Armed Forces have confirmed this report. The Poor Peoples Guerrilla Army—one of the three guerrilla groups within the Guatemalan National Revolutionary Unity, based in Mexico—operates in northwestern Guatemalan.

## * Reportage on Ecological Devastation

### * Pollution Described

*32480169 Guatemala City EL GRAFICO in Spanish 4 Jun 89 p 5*

[Article by Arnulfo Chapas Perez]

[Text] Puerto San Jose, Escuintla, 3 June—The leading ecological problem on the Pacific Coast is the contamination of the Chiquimulilla Canal due to the obstruction resulting from the deforestation of the basins of the rivers which empty into it. This was explained by biologists Hivy Ortiz and Hilda Rivera during an interview following the conclusion of a workshop-seminar held for 133 teachers in Puerto San Jose. The workshop-seminar was held in the administrative premises in Puerto Quetzal between 17 and 19 May.

Our informants, together with Enma Diaz and colleagues Veronica Merida and Edda Fabian, participated on behalf of ASIES [expansion unknown], Inguat [Guatemalan Institute of Tourism], SIMAC [expansion unknown], and Conama [National Environment Commission].

Garbage in the streets and the lack of beautification in the towns which have many visitors are almost a commonplace among us, but the bodies referred to are directing their attention to this town because of the traditional tourist attraction of its beach and its port. In addition, it is a very busy area thanks to the marine species and the molasses and fuel industries. However, along with this, there are pigs and dogs infected with impetigo wandering the public thoroughfares, garbage is everywhere, and sewage is discharged at ground level.

The biologists interviewed explained that this workshop-seminar was one consequence of a first workshop offered on 5 and 6 April. It revealed the need to educate the population about the urgent need to clean up the canal which is contaminated in part because of the fact that the citizens discard all kinds of trash in it.

As a result, this seminar was offered for teachers in the region so that they could pass the message on to their communities. An interdisciplinary committee was created following the first seminar by various local bodies to promote urban order and a cleanup of the streets, and in particular, the canal. But although environmental pollution is a national problem, the present emphasis is being placed here because the Chiquimulilla Canal is the pollution "terminal" and "bank" of one of the environmental pollution chains in this Pacific area.

#### Polluted Rivers

These professional workers described the chain which begins with the Villalobos River, rising in the environs of the capital city, as an example. Its basin is entirely eroded, because of deforestation. It empties into Amatitlan Lake, essentially polluting it with the first rainfall of the season when the river flow carries along with it everything in its path—chemicals, solid waste, sewage water, fertilizers, and fertile soils.

The waters of Amatitlan Lake empty into the Michatoya River, the banks of which are also deforested and eroded. This river's current joins that of the Maria Linda River, and the two flow for many kilometers through crop fields of all kinds. The river finally empties into the Chiquimulilla Canal, discharging into it all kinds of filth and refuse, both organic and inorganic.

But the Chiquimulilla Canal is not polluted by the Maria Linda River alone, for the heavy flow of the Achiguate River, which has the same background and history, empties into it as well. To these are added the Los

Esclavos and Madre Vieja Rivers in Avellana, and the Acome in the jurisdiction of Sipacate, as well as other tributaries which are not listed.

The most valuable of the materials carried along by the currents is the fertile soil, since this loss necessitates the use of chemicals to fertilize the farm fields. Until reforestation is done, the need to use chemicals will continue.

In the opinion of these professionals, an alternative—planting for intensive rather than extensive cultivation, with a view to soil recovery—should therefore be considered. They added that it is possible to restore the land by using different areas alternately and hoping that the portion being exhausted will be recovered naturally. Meanwhile, however, reforestation is essential.

**A Filthy Canal**

The biologists emphasized the problem of filth in the Chiquimulilla Canal, which begins in the jurisdiction of Las Lisas and runs along the Pacific Coast as far as the Buena Vista Wall, in Sipacate. From one end to the other, there are housing settlements along the banks of the canal and the population is multiplying, mainly in the towns.

The researchers cited this population living along the banks of the canal, which their waste is polluting, as an example. These people empty their sewage water into it, but they also wash their pots and pans and bathe in the same water. This is the reason they suffer from a high level of parasitic infestation, malaria, anemia, and contagious skin diseases.

**Forest Threatened With Extinction**

There is a forest here described by Holdrige-Joldrich as humid, subtropical, and hot, as a result of temperature, precipitation, and altitude, but these characteristics are being lost. Guatemala has four ecological zones, and out of more than 20 orders of mammals in the world, Guatemala, with 13, has among the greatest diversity of any nation.

Moreover, the entire belt of mangrove thickets is being subverted by two terrible enemies—the wood gatherers, and the timber cutters who are using sections of mangrove trees for the construction of palm huts. The mangrove thickets provided a refuge for the greater part of a thousand species of migrant birds which make a stop here.

The irrational exploitation of the mangrove thickets has affected the production of crustacean species, shrimp in particular. When the mangrove leaves fall, they sink into the water and decompose at the bottom, and after disintegration, they provide the main nourishment for postlarval shrimp, constituting the first link in the food chain.

In conclusion, the biologists interviewed made it clear that they are not romantics, stating that a tree is not pretty because a bird perches among its leaves. However, if a leaf is to aid man in his survival, then that leaf must be preserved. We favor conservation of natural resources to benefit man, not romantics, the professionals said in conclusion.

## * Deforestation at 85 Percent

*32480169 Guatemala City LA HORA in Spanish 6 Jun 89 p 6*

[Text] "The process of deforestation in Guatemala has now exceeded 85 percent, posing the deadly threat that the country will be transformed into a desert zone within 15 to 20 years," the vice president of the Agriculture Commission of the Congress, Deputy Ramiro Garcia de Paz, warned today.

In connection with the celebration of World Environment Day, the representative for Baja Verapaz (DC [Christian Democrat]) said that regrettably, the depredation to which the area is being subjected in terms of its natural resources, especially nonrenewable resources, puts it at a high level of risk.

"The first shower occurred in Salama before Saturday, in the wake of the thankless deforestation which has been occurring since the Los Ramones farm in Sierra de las Minas was sold. The forests there were devastated, and in 1960, the UFCO [expansion unknown] sold the La Garrucha farm to Guatemalans who destroyed the flora and fauna which made it a natural paradise," our interlocutor argued.

He recalled that in this zone there was a "complete ecological system," but now, "one cannot find even a single buzzard." In addition, the extinction of the bird which is the symbol on our currency is approaching by leaps and bounds, since "we see very few quetzales now, and the ratio is down to three eagles for each quetzal."

Garcia de Paz blamed the plunderers of nature for this extreme ecological situation, as well as those who "set fire to the forests to obtain fuel," leaving in their wake a situation in which it would take more than 30 years to restore this forest and animal wealth.

The parliament will hear the first reading of the draft of the new Forest Law during its plenary session this Thursday, he explained, but it must be realized that this is an emergency situation, since "the deforestation of our Guatemalan territory has surpassed 85 percent. One needs only to fly over it to become fearful. One must see this to understand what the evil hand of man is doing."

### * Peten Severely Damaged

*32480169 Guatemala City EL GRAFICO in Spanish 7 Jun 89 p 6*

[Article by Carlos Garcia Urrea]

[Text] The deforestation in Peten is one of the most serious problems in the country because it is progressive and irreversible, architect Jorge Cabrera, the coordinator of the National Environment Commission, has stated. Cabrera was interviewed by EL GRAFICO in connection with the causes of this deforestation. It has developed to such an extent that it has become a widespread concern.

There are three forest reserve zones in the world, Cabrera explained. The largest is in Brazil, the second in Peten, and the third in Costa Rica.

But where Peten is concerned, he added, the process of forest deterioration is developing so systematically that it has become a cause of alarm and concern on the world level.

EL GRAFICO asked Cabrera what the main causes of the forest deterioration in Peten are, and whether the exploitation of timber and the excessive felling of trees have contributed to it.

In reality, he said, there are three main causes, but timber exploitation is the least of these. It affects particularly two species, cedar and mahogany, but not other types of trees.

The problem is that the woodcutters clear roads and paths for their machinery and for hauling out logs. But then these roads are used by corn farmers, who, before planting, carry out their traditional "clearing," thereby burning off all species.

This, he said, is one of the main causes of the deforestation, because they are "clearing" vast areas.

They do this because the land in Peten is not good for agriculture, and in this way, by burning off huge wooded zones, the corn farmers are acquiring more land.

The third serious problem is spontaneous forest fires. Because of the decaying leaves found in the soil, the humidity, and the heat, these fires result from natural combustion, causing great conflagrations in which vast wooded areas are destroyed.

Cabrera also stated that livestock breeders are causing deforestation, because in a natural process they follow the crop farmers, and the land in Peten is thus being seriously threatened.

### * Desertification Increasing

*32480169 Guatemala City EL GRAFICO in Spanish 5 Jun 89 p 5*

[Editorial: "Toward Collective Suicide?"]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] Brazil, which had the largest forest reserve in the world, is being transformed into a vast desert by the murderous acts and tireless greed for money of those who deal in the timber obtained from our forests. Something similar is happening to what was in the past the most beautiful tropical forest in Central America.

In Guatemala, the formerly forest-covered Peten region is also being converted into a desert, where not only the trees, but all of the forest flora and fauna (one of the richest in variety in America and the world) as well, are dying. With these resources, the sources of sustenance for the simple peasants are vanishing, and our eternal spring is dying.

We often ask ourselves why the world climate is undergoing major upsets that are causing serious catastrophes internationally. We do not realize, or we do not want to realize, that it is man himself causing so much destruction and death. We are poisoning our rivers and lakes with chemical products, insecticides, and industrial waste. In these water resources, once a rich source of life, fish cannot develop, nor can anything else man can reasonably use to his benefit. In Guatemala, beautiful lakes such as Amatitlan, Atitlan, the Pino Lagoon, and others are in clear danger of dying. They are ailing masses of water, and they are condemned to disappear if nothing is done to save them. On Atitlan, the most beautiful lake in the world, the poc, that little duck which is unique in the world, is also in the final stages preceding extinction. Animal species such as the deer, the mountain pig, the Peten jaguar, and others are endangered as well. The environment, too, is the victim of another type of pollution—that produced by the black exhaust from the light trucks in the capital city, and the sound pollution caused by the lack of regulation of the use of vehicle horns and loudspeakers turned up to full volume.

There is also visual pollution, caused by the disorderly and increasing placement of advertisements, wall coverings, and posters which obstruct visibility and blur the environment by limiting man's view. Obviously, we are witnessing the collective suicide of mankind with the failure to understand that protecting nature and the environment means protecting life itself.

### * Human Life Endangered

*32480169 Guatemala City DIARIO DE CENTRO AMERICA in Spanish 9 Jun 89 p 6*

[Article by Arturo Guevara Paniagua]

[Text] The destruction of the forests in our country, to which, because of their abundance, almost no one paid attention in past decades, is worrying various bodies and

institutions which concern themselves with conservation and improvement of the environment. One of these institutions is the National Environment Commission [Conama] whose president, architect Cabrera Hidalgo, has said there is a program designed to increase forest areas in the country, in the Department of Peten in particular.

The wooded areas in Guatemala have been dwindling for 30 years. In 1960, wooded zones accounted for approximately 67.69 percent of the territory, while the figure has now dwindled to about 40 percent, Conama has revealed.

This reduction in the forest wealth is due to a number of factors—the excessive use of firewood for domestic purposes in the rural sector, the export of all kinds of timber to be utilized for industrial purposes, the use of inadequate fertilizers, fire, etc. Thus the quantity of rainfall has declined substantially throughout the country, not only threatening farm production in general but the health of all Guatemalan citizens as well.

To avoid a part of these major losses, the body mentioned above has drafted a reforestation program which will cost 162 million quetzales and will cover 10,000 hectares. This reforestation will be done in Peten in particular, because this area is on the point of becoming a vast desert. The Peten area is not suited to farm production, but only for the cultivation of trees, a characteristic which is to be utilized so that this region can in the future become another "lung," not only for our country but for the rest of the world as well.

The concern with saving the forests which still exist in our country is also shared by many other nations which are faced with the same deforestation problem. But in our country, because of the interest shared by all of our citizens, the planting of more trees is particularly urgent.

DIARIO DE CENTRO AMERICA, in discussing this subject in an issue several days ago, said that since there is world interest in recovering the forest wealth, we can ask for international aid of an economic nature. If this urgently needed reforestation is not done, we may reach a disastrous natural situation which would put the very life of human beings at risk.

### * Power Plant Threatened

*32480169 Guatemala City DIARIO DE CENTRO AMERICA in Spanish 9 Jun 89 p 5*

[Text] "If the scandalous deforestation in the northern part of the Department of Santa Rosa continues, the level of the Los Esclavos River may drop even further thus paralyzing the hydroelectric power plant which provides energy to the departments in the eastern part of Guatemala and to several in El Salvador," according to Dr Miguel Angel Montepeque Contreras, a deputy from this electoral district serving in the Congress of the Republic.

"Therefore the meeting held yesterday in the municipal hall of the capital is of the greatest importance," this parliamentarian said. The meeting was attended by the departmental governor, Edgar Rene Paiz, the director and deputy director of the DIGEBOS [expansion unknown], agronomical engineers Luis Ernesto Barrera Garavito and William Ordonez Aguilar, respectively, as well as the two deputies for Santa Rosa, the local commanders of the National Police and Treasury Guard, and all of the mayors in the department.

Dr Montepeque Contreras and Ramiro Leal Espinoza attended in their capacity as deputies for Santa Rosa.

Deputy Montepeque Contreras said that there was extensive discussion of the problem of deforestation, and measures will be approved to halt the excessive cutting of trees. At the same time, an intensive reforestation program was proposed with a view to saving the Los Esclavos Hydroelectric Plant, which at this point is in danger of having to shut down due to a lack of water.

### * Pisciculture Affected

*32480169 Guatemala City EL GRAFICO in Spanish 7 Jun 89 p 41*

[Excerpt] Milton Ellis Herrarte has explained that the disruption of the ecological balance in the country is threatening the potential for the development of pisciculture, as well as other forms of aquaculture in general.

He explained that the number of freshwater shrimp available to the country has been tremendously reduced as a result of various causes.

One of them is deforestation, the very phenomenon which is reducing the water resources in the country. Deforestation leads to the dwindling of the water currents in which the shrimp live. The erosion of earth, which is then deposited in rivers and lakes, hinders shrimp reproduction. And, finally, the uncontrolled use of insecticides, herbicides, and other chemical products near bodies of water is killing the shrimp and all of the fish.

The disruption of the ecological balance in Guatemala is the greatest threat to the development of pisciculture, this official explained.

Excessive cutting in the mangrove thickets along the coast has also destroyed shrimp reproduction levels. [passage omitted]

## Honduras

### Azcona Refuses Comment on Contra Demobilization

*PA2907000589 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras Network in Spanish 2140 GMT 28 Jul 89*

[Report by Pedro Rosales on news conference with President Jose Azcona by local reporters following the inauguration of an electricity system in Campamento Municipality, Comayagua Department, on 28 July]

[Text] President Jose Azcona today inaugurated the electricity system in Campamento Municipality, Comayagua Department. He had earlier met with (Guaimasca)

and Orica Municipality officials to inaugurate yet another electricity system. Answering reporters questions after the ceremony with regard to U.S. President George Bush's statement that the contras should not be demobilized from Honduras, Azcona flatly said that he had already commented on that and did not wish to discuss the topic any further. Here are his comments to the press:
[Begin recording] [Reporter] Contra spokesmen have said that they will not lay down their weapons after the signing of a peace plan.
[Azcona] I have already commented on that; we are working on that. It is best to avoid that topic because the Central American presidents summit will take place very soon.
[Reporter] But you said...
[Azcona, interrupting] No, no. I already told you, let us address that topic after the summit.
[Reporter] Regarding the summit, do you expect better results from this summit than from previous ones?
[Azcona] I believe that all the summits have produced very good results. The five Central American presidents [words indistinct]. There have never been meetings of the area presidents before. [Words indistinct] this is a step forward. [Words indistinct] the results that we have [words indistinct].
[Reporter] Will the issue of the Salvadoran guerrillas be raised?
[Azcona] I think the Salvadoran (?president) will bring up the topic. [Words indistinct] without weapons and other topics, I believe that the Salvadoran guerrillas would have reached an agreement with the Salvadoran Government. I think he is fully entitled to [raise this issue]. The [words indistinct] position on this topic will be well received.
[Reporter] [Words indistinct] central topic?
[Azcona] Central American issues will be the focus. We have no one central topic. (?We will discuss) the topics of the contra demobilization and aid to the Salvadoran guerrillas and the refugees. We will discuss all the topics included in Esquipulas II.
[Reporter] Were there any results from your meeting yesterday with [word indistinct] union leaders?
[Azcona] [Passage indistinct] I met with the communications, public works, and transport minister and deputy minister, and with foreign service officials. I did not meet with any union.
[Reporter] Will you grant a wage hike?
[Azcona] To the extent that we are able, we will grant a wage hike. I think they have already accepted that. I think that this will [words indistinct]. [end recording]

## Foreign Minister on Contra Demobilization

*PA2807225489 Buenos Aires REUTER in Spanish 2159 GMT 28 Jul 89*

[By Henry Tricks]

[Excerpts] Tegucigalpa, 28 Jul (REUTER)—Honduras will promote its plan for the demobilization of the anti-Sandinist contras in spite of President George Bush's statement to the effect that the contras should not be disbanded before there is democracy in Nicaragua, Foreign Minister Carlos Lopez Contreras said today.

"We respect the U.S. Government's point of view, but President (Jose) Azcona has clearly said he will look after his own interests," Lopez Contreras told the reporters.

The 12,000 contras in eastern Honduras should withdraw "as soon as possible," he said. [passage omitted]

Lopez Contreras said that Honduras "praises and supports" a UN Security Council resolution approved on Thursday by unanimous vote, including U.S. approval, that proposes that the contra demobilization be part of the Central American pacification process. [passage omitted]

Lopez Contreras tacitly supported a proposal by Salvadoran President Alfredo Cristiani, who has urged other Central American presidents to tie the disarmament of the leftist rebels in his country to the demobilization of the contras.

Cristiani "has as much right as Nicaragua does to seek a solution to the armed opposition supported from abroad," the foreign minister said, adding: "I do not think this presents any problems."

The foreign minister declined setting any dates for the demobilization of the Nicaraguan rebels, but he did not rule out the possibility that they may have to return to Nicaragua prior to the Nicaraguan elections scheduled for February 1990. [passage omitted]

## Armed Forces Seize Arms Destined for FMLN

*PA3107032889 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 0245 GMT 31 Jul 89*

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 30 Jul (DPA)—The Armed Forces have broken up an operation to smuggle arms to the Salvadoran guerrillas and have seized a shipment of 60 Soviet-made AK-47 rifles after killing one of the individuals involved.

Armed Forces spokesman Colonel Manuel Enrique Suarez Benavides reported tonight that the Army operation took place in the town of Cedros, 50 km from Tegucigalpa, where the group involved in shipment of the weapons had stashed them.

According to the military spokesman, the weapons came from Nicaragua and were intended for the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN), which has been struggling since early this decade to overthrow successive Salvadoran Governments by military means.

Suarez Benavides said that the operation was carried out by the secret police division, and the elite division for urban actions known as the Los Cobras squad.

The military spokesman said that the weapons were intended for the Salvadoran guerrillas. He ruled out the possibility that the 60 assault rifles were destined for local insurgent groups.

The Armed Forces press director said that the operation was carried out yesterday. He added that one of three drug traffickers was killed in an exchange of fire, while two others fled.

## Nicaragua

### Ortega To Demand Contra Demobilization

*PA3007005089 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2349 GMT 29 Jul 89*

[Text] Managua, 29 Jul (ACAN-EFE)—President Daniel Ortega said in Managua today that he will go to the Central American presidential summit in Honduras to demand fulfillment of the commitment to expel the contras from Honduran territory.

At the end of a meeting with hospital workers, the Nicaraguan president stressed that he will go to the meeting in Honduras on 5-7 August to defend the "Nicaraguan people's rights" and to demand the anti-Sandinists' demobilization or relocation in third countries.

Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the political commission of the ruling Sandinist Front, reminded his Central American counterparts that they must fulfill the agreement signed in El Salvador in February.

On that occasion, the Central American presidents agreed to draw up a plan to demobilize or relocate the contras in third countries within 90 days, in exchange for Nicaragua's democratization.

The Nicaraguan president has said that the deadline has already expired and the contras remain in Honduran territory, from where they launch attacks on Nicaragua's civilian population.

The president criticized Nicaraguan Resistance leaders who have visited Central American presidents in recent weeks, adding that at those meetings, the opposition leaders have tried to prevent the demobilization of the contras.

Nicaraguan Resistance leaders have rejected disarmament and have vowed to "return to the mountains" if the conditions of democratization established in the Esquipulas II agreement are not met.

The Sandinist government considered "contradictory" that while Salvadoran officials are asking for the simultaneous demobilization of the contras and the Salvadoran guerrillas, President Alfredo Cristiani "is only interested that the issue of his country be included in the regional peace process."

Likewise, Ortega assured that a dialogue with the United States "depends" on U.S. President George Bush.

In another statement to the press, Daniel Ortega reiterated his government's decision to call for a national dialogue with the 21 legally reigtered parties in the country to discuss issues having to do with with the electoral law, the press law, and the issue of the Central American presidents' summit.

Ortega's call for a national dialogue, slated for next Thursday in Managua, includes speeches before opposition members by the Nicaraguan president and the president of the Supreme Electoral Council, Mariano Fiallos.

The opposition daily LA PRENSA carries banner headlines today reading: "Ortega Invites Others To Listen to Him," in addition to a front-page editorial on the subject of the dialogue, pointing out that Ortega has set up "another show [preceding word in English] instead of a dialogue."

The newspaper points out that "Ortega is planning to hold a meeting in which he has prepared the agenda, and it has been established beforehand who will speak, who will not speak, and—to top it all—what the parties attending the dialogue will be able to demand."

The paper adds that the government's decision to resume the dialogue, suspended in April 1988, is only for "others" to believe, as "the opposition parties will not have the opportunity to present their basic demand that the Supreme Electoral Tribunal be reformed."

### Bush Accused of Hindering Regional Peace

*PA3007234489 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2226 GMT 30 Jul 89*

[Text] Managua, 30 Jul (ACAN-EFE)—President Daniel Ortega today once again accused U.S. President George Bush of "continued interference" in the Central American peace process, because Bush is opposed to having the contras based in Honduras demobilized.

That was the Sandinist president's reaction when he was informed of a campaign launched by Bush to persuade the Central American presidents not to dismantle the camps that house over 10,000 contras until the results of Nicaragua's February elections are in.

Ortega made reference to a report to this effect published today by THE WASHINGTON POST during the closing—at a Catholic church in Managua—of the Eighth International Meeting of Solidarity with Nicaragua.

According to the newspaper, Bush is opposed to the anti-Sandinist rebels' demobilization before knowing the election results.

The U.S. President warned that he is not attempting to hinder the Central American peace plan, but that he does not believe the Nicaraguan Government will implent democratic reforms and hold free and fair elections.

The meeting, which lasted 8 days and was attended by over 300 delegates from various countries, was held in Managua to "strengthen and renew the practice of solidarity with the Sandinist revolution."

Ortega urged the Honduran Government "not to submit to pressure from Washington by supporting absurd proposals, because if it does, it will risk condemnation by the International Court of Justice, where Nicaragua has levelled a complaint against Honduras for allegedly helping the anti-Sandinists. [no closing quotes as received]

Ortega urged the U.S. Government to "respect the will" of the Central American presidents who are seeking peace in the area, and to encourage the contras' withdrawal from Honduras.

Ortega warned the Honduran Government "that it is doing no one a favor by getting the contras out of its territory, because in accordance with international law, it is Honduras' duty to do so, and because Honduras should stop lending itself to continued crimes against Nicaragua."

The Central American presidents will meet on 5-7 August in Tela, Honduras to analyze many issues, following an agenda that includes topics such as the Nicaraguan Resistance fighters' demobilization.

## Peace Dependent Upon Solidarity

*PA3107012489 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2232 GMT 30 Jul 89*

[Text] Managua, 30 Jul (ACAN-EFE)—President Daniel Ortega said today that the celebration of the 5th centennial of the discovery of America, which will be in 1992, must be held "without falling into extremist positions."

The head of state fielded questions on the 5th centennial from Caribbean delegates to the Eighth International Meeting of Solidarity with Nicaragua, which closed today in Managua.

"We will not turn back history and all will not become Indians again, but we can take advantage of the opportunity to analyze the significance of the discovery of America," Ortega said.

"It would be useless if we were all to become Indians again and there were no change in social relations," he added.

"We will not say that we hate Spain because it was not the only country that colonized America; Portugal and Great Britain did also," the Sandinist head of state said after noting that, "it is important to liberate and transform America to guarantee its future."

Ortega said that several months ago he visited Seville, Spain, where preparations are under way for the 5th centennial, and has also discussed the subject with Spanish intellectuals and legislators from several countries.

He said that at every opportunity he discusses foreign cooperation and demands preferential treatment for nations that are former European colonies.

The Eighth International Meeting of Solidarity with Nicaragua, which was attended by 300 delegates from various countries, closed with a dialogue by President Ortega at the Catholic temple of La Merced in Managua.

Ortega stated that peace in Central America "depends on the solidarity of the people of Latin America and Europe, but most particularly of the United States," to obtain changes in the U.S. policy on the area.

## Decree Banning Evictions on Moyogalpa Slated

*PA2807164089 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 27 Jul 89 p 5*

[Text] Thousands of residents of Moyogalpa, Ometepe Island, and local bands welcomed President Daniel Ortega Saavedra yesterday.

President Ortega and several cabinet ministers are on a 2-day visit to Ometepe Island to get a firsthand view of the situation in this part of the country.

The president joined Moyogalpa's residents in a religious ceremony. He also held a "Face the People" meeting in the town's main street. The meeting was attended by hundreds of citizens who came to discuss their main problems.

The people mentioned problems such as their desire to receive titles for their land, the need for an electrical pump to solve their water problems, the need for assurances that pensioners and war cripples will get their AFA package [rice, bean, and sugar package], and their desire for a bank loan to buy a bell for the local church.

President Daniel Ortega reported that a presidential decree is being prepared that will prohibit persons from being evicted from their houses.

Ortega said this decree was being prepared because he had learned that many people were being evicted from their homes, and, as usual, it was happening to the country's poorest people.

He explained that this is caused by people who left the country 10 years ago and rented out their houses. Now that these people are returning, they are hiring lawyers to evict people from the houses they have rented for the past 10 years. The Nicaraguan president firmly said: "This revolution was made for people to have secure housing, not for them to be evicted."

President Ortega and his entourage will travel to Altagracia this morning. Altagracia is a community 16 km from Moyogalpa. The president will hold a "Face the People" meeting at the Ladislao Chalsvinki Institute with approximately 2,000 local residents.

## Ortega Meets With Farmers

*PA2907040889 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 28 Jul 89 pp 1, 5*

[Text] Altagracia, Ometepe Island—The National Development Bank [BND] has condoned loans amounting to over 1 billion cordobas for 4th Region farmers, many of whom are from Ometepe Island in Lake Cociboica. The farmers yesterday thanked President Daniel Ortega for this action after he concluded a tour of this picturesque area.

Upon his arrival at noon on 26 July in Moyogalpa, the residents went out into the streets and practically halted the local festivities in honor of their patron, Saint Ann. In the middle of the main street, Daniel and part of his cabinet spoke at length with the farmers and fishermen about all of their problems.

Meanwhile, in Moyogalpa, many residents knew that their housing and land problems had been solved as soon as the president said in Altagracia that the government was going to send the National Assembly a decree putting an end to the evictions of families from tenement housing throughout the country.

The land for building an institute [not further identified] was approved through the Moyogalpa mayor's office. Altagracia residents met yesterday for another lengthy "Face the People" program. They were very happy to hear that two electricity plants (300 kilowatts) will be installed shortly, that telephone service will be installed (as of next October), and that the government will be donating all the material for building a Catholic Church, where the people can honor their municipal patron, Saint James.

In the afternoon, farming and community leaders hosted a farewell party for the presidential team in a very warm atmosphere. The president not only learned about their folkloric "zompopo dance," but he also tried dancing it with the children. This dance is part of the festivities in honor of Saint James.

The two-percent tax that the Ometepe people had to pay for merchandise taken across the Lake of Nicaragua was abolished by President Daniel Ortega. This pleased thousands of islanders, who had presented this request to the president when he toured the area.

The issue was presented at noon on 26 July in Moyogalpa, and yesterday approximately 5,000 Altagracia residents also made a similar demand, leading the president to admit that Ometepe could not be treated as if it were "an international port."

Although Cesar Delgadillo of the National Port Enterprise pointed out that this tax was similar to an indirect payment for coastal trade services, Commander Ortega said that the tax was revoked retroactive to 15 June. In other words, those who present receipts of payment will be given back their money.

Just like the Concepcion and Maderas volcanoes are similar, Moyogalpa and Altagracia are like twin cities, and they tried to outdo each other in the welcoming ceremonies for the presidential delegation. As if this were not enough, the two towns ended up with two "Face the People" programs featuring Daniel, the people, and the government, who conversed for over 3 hours in the rain.

A very lengthy dialogue took place between the president and officials, such as Commanders Dora Maria Tellez and William Ramirez; Federico Lopez, 4th Region government minister; and several vice ministers.

Many peasant cooperatives presented their problems, including such issues as bank loans, land titles, and the damage done by the drought. Alfonso Porras, vice minister of agricultural-livestock development and agrarian reform, said that the land titles demanded by the farmers will be delivered in 2 months.

President Ortega challenged the BND officials to make that institution a revolutionary bank; however, he also listened to many peasant mothers whose sons have fallen in battle. He assured them that they would receive the AFA [rice, beans, and sugar] packages that they are asking for and specific support through mayoral offices for housing construction.

In Moyogalpa, the presidential delegation saw the folkloric ceremony by the Saint Ann little Indians during the afternoon, while at night they spoke with peasants from La Flor, San Marcos, and other communities and shared "a modest meal" with them.

The pluralist nature of the "Face the People" in Moyogalpa was so evident that an evangelist pastor wished for Daniel "much wisdom in ruling." Meanwhile, Francisco Barrios, from the Esquipulas community, requested the repair of the Catholic Church's bells so that "we can forever hear that sound."

### Government, Political Parties To Meet

*PA2907162189 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 29 Jul 89*

[Text] The government yesterday invited the country's 21 political parties, including the FSLN [Sandinist National Liberation Front], to a dialogue meeting. The president or secretary general and two other people will be invited from each party, bringing the total number of participants to 63. Special guests also will be invited.

Minister of the Presidency Rene Nunez yesterday called for a meeting to be held on Thursday, 3 August, at the Cesar Augusto Silva Convention Center in Managua. The meeting will be a way to continue the dialogue between the government and the political parties that began in February in preparation for the current electoral process.

The following special guests and observers will attend the meeting: Cardinal Miguel Obando y Bravo, in his capacity as president of the National Reconciliation Commission; OAS and UN observers; and the chairmen of the National Assembly, the Supreme Court of Justice, and the Supreme Electoral Council [CSE].

The agenda includes a speech by President Daniel Ortega on the peace process in Central America, a discussion of subjects to be brought up at the meeting of Central American presidents in Tela, Honduras, from 5 to 7 August, and a speech by the CSE president on the electoral process. In addition, the participants will hear proposals made by legally registered parties on the provisions of the Electoral and Media Laws and other matters related to the electoral process.

### Opposition Outlines Demands

*PA2907204189 Buenos Aires REUTER in Spanish 1949 GMT 29 Jul 89*

[Text] Managua, 29 Jul (REUTER)—An opposition politician said today that Nicaraguan opposition political parties will participate on 3 August in a national dialogue proposed by the Sandinist government to discuss the February 1990 elections.

Silviano Matamoros, president of the National Conservative Party and a member of the negotiating commission of the National Opposition Unity, noted: "We believe the only thing to expect from 3 August is that the dialogue will have started...because (President Daniel) Ortega will leave the following day for the Central American summit."

The Sandinist government announced the dialogue yesterday and invited representatives of each of the 21 legally registered parties, as well as UN and OAS observers and National Reconciliation Commission members.

The Sandinist newspaper BARRICADA said today that President Ortega will discuss the proposals he plans to make at the summit, which will be held in Tela, Honduras, on 5-7 August. "Proposals also will be made by the parties about the implementation of the Electoral and Media Laws," BARRICADA added.

Matamoras said the opposition is proposing reforms to these two laws and will also propose measures that it considers necessary for the elections to be free and honest.

The opposition has also requested that people in exile be permitted to vote, that the military not vote inside its garrisons, and that the government retain only 10 percent of foreign contributions to the parties instead of the 50 percent it currently demands, Matamoros added.

Other opposition demands are the "freezing" of military service during the electoral process, and a total and immediate amnesty for political prisoners.

### Government 'Willing' To Drop ICJ Lawsuit

*PA2907192889 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 29 Jul 89*

[Text] Vice Foreign Minister Victor Hugo Tinoco yesterday said the Nicaraguan Government is willing to withdraw the lawsuit it filed against Honduras at the International Court of Justice [ICJ] in The Hague—provided a plan for the contras' departure from Honduras becomes a reality. He made this announcement during the Central American deputy foreign ministers meeting in Guatemala City. The deputy foreign ministers were preparing the 2-3 August foreign ministers meeting.

Tinoco hopes Honduras' plan to demobilize the contras—which the Honduran National Security Council approved on 26 July—will become a reality. Political observers believe the Nicaraguan Government's decision to withdraw the ICJ lawsuit is proof of the Nicaraguan Government's flexibility toward Honduras and is aimed at seeking peaceful solutions within the Esquipulas II framework.

In addition, the Honduran foreign minister was pleased with the Nicaraguan Government's announcement and said: This is how we will make progress in the Central American peace and democratization process.

### Meeting 'Failure' Blamed on U.S.

*PA2907235589 Paris AFP in Spanish 2122 GMT 29 Jul 89*

[Text] Managua, 29 Jul (AFP)—Nicaragua today blamed the United States and El Salvador for the failure of the Central American deputy foreign ministers' meeting in Guatemala on Friday. The meeting was held to prepare for next week's regional summit.

In statements to the government newspaper BARRICADA, Vice Foreign Minister Victor Hugo Tinoco said that "one can clearly see the hand of the United States when an attempt is made (by El Salvador) to establish a similarity that does not exist" between the Salvadoran guerrillas and the anti-Sandinist contras.

President Alfredo Cristiani's government said in Guatemala that demobilization must be simultaneous in all countries where armed insurgent groups exist.

Tinoco said El Salvador's position is also "a reflection of the U.S. extreme right wing's efforts to prevent the Central American presidents from agreeing on a plan to demobilize" the contras, as they agreed to do in the presidential summit in February.

Tinoco said El Salvador's position "forms part of a plan" that was drawn up by Constantine Menges, former official of the National Security Council, and Everett Briggs, former U.S. ambassador to Honduras, who have reportedly made "suggestions" to President George Bush "to prevent the contras' departure from Honduras."

Meanwhile, the Salvadoran delegation that participated in the Guatemala meeting blamed Nicaragua for the results of the meeting, charging that it maintained "an inflexible and obstructionist" position.

## Vice Foreign Minister Outlines Meeting Agenda

*PA3007144689 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 30 Jul 89*

[Telephone interview with Vice Foreign Minister Jose Leon Talavera by Jorge Luis Bernar; date and place not given—recorded]

[Text] [Bernar] The Central American foreign ministers will hold a meeting in Guatemala City in early August. The meeting will be held with a view to achieving a lasting peace in the region. The Central American foreign ministers will discuss three pending topics: the demobilization of the Somozist bands, elections in Nicaragua, and the internal dialogue in El Salvador. Vice Foreign Minister Talavera, what does Nicaragua expect from the Central American foreign ministers meeting?

[Talavera] As at previous Central American presidential summits [as heard], Nicaragua will participate with optimism in the search for a definite solution to the Central American crisis. Obviously, the main topic of discussion for Nicaragua will be the implementation of the demobilization plan of the mercenary forces, which are still stationed in Honduran territory. We believe there is no excuse for continuing to delay the fulfillment of the commitment made by the Central American presidents in Costa del Sol, El Salvador, on 14 February. We will insist on the fulfillment of that important commitment to achieve peace in Central America.

[Bernar] At this moment, the Central American foreign ministers are holding a preliminary meeting in Guatemala City. Do you have an idea of what is happening at that meeting?

[Talavera] The members of the Central American Executive Commission, which is made up of the Central American vice foreign ministers, are holding a meeting in Guatemala City right now. The Central American foreign ministers will meet on 2 and 3 August. We believe these preliminary meetings must work to help make the presidential summit succeed.

We, however, must bear in mind that the U.S. Government remains the main obstacle to the consensus the Central American peoples are yearning for, which would eliminate all the foreign factors that are contributing to the Central American crisis.

We believe the major obstacle we will face at the summit is the U.S. Government pressure against the demobilization of the counterrevolutionary groups before February 1990. We think, however, that conditions are favorable to demand the demobilization of the contras at the Tela summit. If that commitment is not fulfilled, we would be heading toward greater bloodshed in our region, and the mercenary forces would continue to benefit from the millions of dollars coming from the U.S. Government budget. Those millions mean that the counterrevolutionaries' per capita income is greater than the per capita income of all of the Central American peoples.

[Bernar] Mr Vice Foreign Minister, the United States has called the Nicaraguan elections into question. What do you think will be the Central American foreign ministers' position on the elections?

[Talavera] We believe Nicaragua has given enough proof of its seriousness and responsibility in the fulfillment of the commitment we unilaterally made in Costa Del Sol. We committed ourselves to develop an election process that would culminate in free elections.

We have invited UN and OAS observers to the elections. They will assess the results of the elections. What I can tell you is that no Central American government has fulfilled the commitment we all made at Costa del Sol. We committed ourselves to invite international organizations to verify the election processes in our respective countries. We hope the remaining Central American governments also invite UN and OAS observers to their elections, because this is not only a Nicaraguan commitment, but a commitment to strengthen the Central American democratization process. The presence of international observers at the various Central American elections is a guarantee for the various opposition groups and a guarantee for the dissemination of the various political platforms.

In addition to the UN and the OAS observers, we will also send invitations to representatives of some governments that have expressed their interest in observing our election process and to other nongovernmental organizations and political forces of various ideologies.

Therefore, the United States should respect Nicaragua's decision, which is an unprecedented effort in Latin America—I am referring to the presence of hundreds of observers not only on election day, but throughout the entire Nicaraguan election campaign.

### Opposition 'Annoyed' by LA PRENSA Polls

*PA2907201789 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 29 Jul 89*

[Text] The National Guard newspaper LA PRENSA's reports on the popularity of certain so-called presidential candidates have annoyed leaders of the political parties that compose the Group of 13 or UNO [National Opposition Unity]. The right-wing politicians are irritated because the poll shows an alleged preference for [LA PRENSA publisher] Mrs Violeta Barrios de Chamorro as the opposition candidate.

Speaking on behalf of the UNO parties, Nicaraguan Socialist Party leader Gustavo Tablada said LA PRENSA's poll, which provided publicity for Violeta Chamorro and others such as Enrique Bolanos [former chairman of the Higher Council of Private Enterprise] and Adan Fletes [former president of the Social Christian Party], is flawed and lacks seriousness.

Tablada said the UNO has not discussed the names of presidential or vice presidential candidates because that will not be done until the coalition approves a government program.

## Panama

### OAS Mission Postpones Scheduled Arrival

*PA3107042089 Buenos Aires REUTER in Spanish 0251 GMT 31 Jul 89*

[Excerpt] Panama City, 30 Jul (REUTER)—An OAS spokesman has announced that the mission mediating in the Panamanian crisis, which was expected to arrive in Panama today, has postponed its visit for at least 24 hours.

Evelio Fabroni, OAS representative in Panama, said that the mission's members—OAS Secretary General Joao Baena Soares, and the Ecuadoran, Guatemalan, and Trinidadian and Tobagan foreign ministers—were having problems including the trip in their respective schedules.

Baena Soares may arrive in Panama tomorrow night, but the other members' time of arrival has not yet been confirmed.

Guatemalan and Trinidadian and Tobagan Foreign Ministers Mario Palencia and Sahadeo Basdeo respectively, have previous commitments this week, and may be forced to send assistants. [passage omitted]

### OAS Adviser on Upcoming Tripartite Dialogue

*PA2907032989 Panama City Telemetro Television in Spanish 2300 GMT 28 Jul 89*

[Text] Guillermo Bell, adviser to the OAS secretary general, today said that none of the parties involved in the OAS-sponsored tripartite dialogue has refused to resume the talks on the Panamanian crisis. Bell is in Panama making logistical arrangements so the formulas of understanding proposed by the OAS can be implemented.

[Begin recording] [Bell] OAS Secretary General Joao Baena Soares plans to arrive in Panama on Sunday. I understand the delegation members designated by the 21st consultation meeting are also planning to travel to Panama on Sunday. The delegation has defined its mission very clearly and is willing to complete it, just as it was on the very 1st day.

[Reporter] Have you tried to convince the respective parties to resume the tripartite dialogue since you arrived in Panama?

[Bell] Since I arrived in Panama, and on the secretary general's instructions, I reported my presence to the respective parties and told them I am here making the necessary logistical arrangements so everything can proceed normally. The three sides are aware of my presence in the country and will also learn of the delegation's arrival.

[Reporter] Have the parties told you they are willing to resume the talks?

[Bell] I would not say they have confirmed this to me officially, but it is not up to me to confirm this. I can say, however, that I have not learned that any of the three sides has refused to resume this dialogue. It would be much more fair to say that a tripartite dialogue has been established through the good offices of the OAS delegation designated by the foreign ministers at the OAS consultation meeting. This dialogue had not been initiated prior to the delegation's efforts. It is only fair to acknowledge that this dialogue was proposed by the delegation and initiated with its participation during the delegation's most recent visit to the country. The outcome of this dialogue will depend on the will of the Panamanian people, who are the ones participating in the talks. [end recording]

## Editorial Says OAS Resolution 'Not Mandatory'

*PA3007212689 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 30 Jul 89 p A-4*

[Editorial: "A New OAS Visit to Panama"]

[Text] It has been officially announced that the members of the OAS Consultative Commission will be returning to Panama today. Three foreign ministers and the OAS secretary general are coming back for the sole purpose of maintaining their efforts of several months to make possible an agreement among Panamanian political groups. The distinguished commissioners will find a controversial and very difficult domestic atmosphere regarding the tripartite dialogue proposed by that regional organization. Evidently, this situation has resulted from the uncertainty caused by the latest resolution approved during the 19 July OAS session in Washington. The document has been interpreted in different ways by the foreign ministers themselves, as well as by the groups involved in the controversy and taking part in the dialogue.

Opposition leaders have requested a broad clarification on the meaning of the OAS resolution as a condition to remain in the dialogue. They demand a clear definition of the contents of the document. The various interpretations given to the resolution, in which the OAS practically went from a philosophical position into action, has significantly blurred the objectives of the dialogue, hindering an agreement among the participants.

The arrival of the foreign ministers and OAS secretary general may contribute toward ending the current uncertainty and clarifying the various interpretations. However, amid the strife between the OAS and the Panamanian political groups, each one should have a clear notion of the role it must play in the national crisis. First of all, the OAS has repeatedly said that its role in the conflict is virtually one of mediator. In fact, it has rejected any kind of intervention in our domestic affairs. The political groups participating in the tripartite dialogue have also agreed with that position. That means that the political groups do not necessarily have to comply with the decisions adopted by that regional organization. The OAS makes recommendations that can be accepted or rejected by the participants in the talks. Therefore, it is up to the Panamanian political leaders to make the decisions they deem necessary concerning the path to be followed during the talks. Based on the fact that compliance with the OAS resolutions is not mandatory for Panamanian political groups, its leaders must clear any existing doubts at the dialogue table in an autonomous way. If there is goodwill among the parties involved in the tripartite talks, they should not expect the OAS to determine the rules of the game. We Panamanians should unravel the threads and readily define the situation.

Only so will we show that we Panamanians are capable of solving our own problems. Following OAS decisions to the letter is accepting intervention and putting aside the basic principles of people's self-determination. We are falling into a contradiction we are not able to understand, much less explain. We recognize that the OAS participation has been positive. We believe that it has made possible the achievement of objectives that were considered impossible. However, we must clarify the unfortunate situation in which we have fallen by expecting the rules of the dialogue to be imposed on us from abroad. We are giving the impression that we have lost our ability to make our own decisions.

## Arias Requests OAS Mission 'Clarification'

*PA2907030789 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 2300 GMT 28 Jul 89*

[Statement by Ricardo Arias Calderon, former Civic Democratic Opposition Alliance vice-presidential candidate; date and place not given—recorded]

[Text] We feel that it is extremely important, and it must be clearly established, that the 17 May OAS resolution—the only resolution that the OAS has adopted regarding the foreign ministers' mission—remains in effect, because that resolution specified that the serious abuses committed by General Manuel Antonio Noriega are the main cause of the Panamanian crisis. That resolution clearly pointed out that the transfer of power to take place in Panama must be done according to democratic mechanisms and not otherwise.

On the other hand, the report presented by the OAS mission on 19 July confirms these concepts in a very specific manner. After visiting Panama on three occasions, the foreign ministers reported that the problem of Gen Noriega's tenure as commander in chief of the Panama Defense Forces is the factor that must be solved so that there can be an overall solution in Panama. In addition, they also clearly specified that the national agreement that must be reached to solve the Panama crisis must reestablish the enforcement of human rights, and it must establish in Panama a true democratic system.

Therefore, we are asking for a clarification from the OAS mission on whether these documents—the 17 May resolution and the report presented by the mission members—are the documents that basically guide the efforts of the mission.

Some people have wanted to interpret these events in a false and erroneous manner in the sense that the OAS is no longer interested in the problem posed by Gen Noriega himself, and this concept goes directly against the 17 May resolution and the foreign ministers' report.

**Sieiro on Opposition Views on Dialogue, Elections**
*PA2907031989 Panama City Telemetro Television in Spanish 2300 GMT 28 Jul 89*

[Interview with Ramon Sieiro, Panamanian Labor Party, PALA, secretary general and former National Liberation Coalition, COLINA, first vice presidential candidate, by unidentified reporter; date and place not given—recorded]

[Text] [Sieiro] As for the ADOC [Civic Democratic Opposition Alliance] position, I can tell you that we do not really understand why ADOC is asking the OAS to explain the meaning of the resolution approved by the OAS Latin American member states.

As I said in recent statements, during the 2-day dialogue, the ADOC representatives read the 17 May OAS resolution to us several times. Now, however, they refuse to abide by the most recent OAS resolution. I think that this attitude is a sign of inconsistency on the part of our ADOC friends.

I call upon ADOC leaders to think things over. I call upon them to sit down with us at the negotiating table. I call upon them to present all their demands at the negotiating table. We are willing to discuss all the points that we had already agreed to discuss. Furthermore, we are willing to discuss new points if need be.

[Reporter] You disagreed with the most recent Cabinet changes made by Manuel Solis Palma, minister in charge of the Presidency, only 33 days before the end of his mandate.

[Sieiro] We disagree with the Cabinet changes, particularly because we are only days away [from the end of the current presidential term], but we respect the president's authority to make changes in his working team. I hope he can attain the goals he has in mind within the very few days that he has left.

[Reporter] Do you think that those changes will be effective at all, given that he [Solis Palma] is running out of time?

[Sieiro] We respect the president's views. As I told you before, that is a decision made by the president, and we, the political parties, have very little say in those decisions.

[Reporter] Those changes seem to be a sign of the government's desire to extend its mandate beyond 1 September.

[Sieiro] I believe that the OAS resolution is very clear on that. There must be a transfer of power on 1 September. We hope that all Panamanians together can easily achieve,that transfer of power.

[Reporter] Will the government be able to face organizing new elections?

[Sieiro] In our opinion, neither the country, the government, nor the political parties will be prepared to organize and participate in elections within a very short period of time. By a short period of time, I mean within a few months. Elections have to be prepared and organized. In fact, I do not think that even the Electoral Tribunal would be ready to hold new elections within a short period of time.

**Ritter Notes Opposition Rejection of Dialogue**
*PA2907014789 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 2300 GMT 28 Jul 89*

[Text] Foreign Minister Jorge Ritter today accused the opposition of rejecting a dialogue with the progovernment parties and the military, which was promoted by the OAS to end the political crisis. To impose conditions on the dialogue is an implicit form of rejection, Foreign Minister Ritter said. On their part, opposition leaders expressed their dismay with the U.S. policy toward Panama and accused the U.S. Administration of being more interested in General Manuel Antonio Noriega's ouster than in the country's democratization.

**Duque Says Opposition Should Continue Dialogue**
*PA2907123989 Panama City Telemetro Television in Spanish 2300 GMT 28 Jul 89*

[Interview with Carlos Duque, former National Liberation Coalition presidential candidate, by unidentified reporter; date and place not given—recorded]

[Text] [Duque] As a result of its meeting in Washington, the OAS made certain recommendations, which are in fact an objective view of the Panamanian crisis. The OAS recommendations endorse the decision made by the Electoral Tribunal and the Supreme Court of Justice. I, however, want to add that no international organization, no country, no political party, and no political leader can fail to recognize the authority of the Panamanian institutions, and, in this particular case, that of the Panamanian Supreme Court of Justice.

I believe we must depart from the premise that the 7 May elections were annulled. We were the ones harmed with the annulment of the 7 May elections. We protested the annulment of the elections. We filed a suit of unconstitutionality against that annulment. We, however, have to abide by the Supreme Court of Justice ruling. That is our duty as Panamanian citizens. We have no need to ask the OAS to interpret the ruling of the Supreme Court of Justice for us.

[Reporter] Several options have been presented to solve the Panamanian crisis. Some have proposed the formation of a government of national unity, a government of

national conciliation, and a government of national reconstruction. Government groups have been mentioning those three options. We would like to know the government's official position on this and whether any names have been mentioned as possible members of this government of national unity, as Romulo Escobar Bethacourt, executive branch representative, described it.

[Duque] Yes, there have been a number of proposals. Some call the new government a government of national reconstruction. Yesterday, I talked about a government of national conciliation or a government of broad national participation. I believe the great national agreement must be precisely that, a government of ample participation of all of the country's groups, which is what we need at present.

I think the next government, which should result from a national agreement, should be a government committed to contining our plan for national liberation. That government must be committed to defending the country's sovereignty and freedom. That should be the new government's commitment.

[Reporter] September 1 is drawing closer. What would happen if, despite the reiterated calls, the opposition did not attend the dialogue?

[Duque] Well, I can tell you that the opposition would be making a big mistake. I believe the opposition should attend the national dialogue, because that is the way to reach a national agreement. The country, however, cannot alter its course. The dialogue will continue and solutions will be sought with or without the opposition. If the opposition refuses to participate in the dialogue that is its problem.

I believe when we speak of a government of conciliation or a government of broad participation, we mean that all groups must be represented in that government.

### Human Rights Committee Rejects OAS Resolution

*PA2807133689 Panama City Telemetro Television in Spanish 2300 GMT 27 Jul 89*

[Text] The Panamanian Human Rights Committee [CPDH] has rejected the OAS resolution that calls for new elections, because it feels the resolution is ambiguous. According to the CPDH, the resolution ignores the Panamanian people's right to self-determination.

[Begin CPDH President Osvaldo Velasquez recording] Panamanian students have protested this OAS resolution because it ignores the Panamanian people's political rights. The resolution ignores the Panamanian people's right to self-determination that was exercised on 7 May 1989. Just hours after the elections were annulled, the CPDH protested and filed a writ before the Electoral Tribunal requesting the annulment be revoked. [end recording]

### Arias Reportedly Receives $1 Million From U.S.

*PA3007193189 Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 30 Jul 89 p 1, 10-A*

[Text] For the purpose of continuing its sabotage activities against President Manuel Solis Palma's government, Christian Democratic Party [PDC] leader Ricardo Arias Calderon received $1 million during his recent trip to Washington.

Part of the funds are to be distributed among university and high school students in Panama City. At the same time, professors and teachers will also be getting significant sums to ensure their participation in the destabilization activities.

The specific orders Arias Calderon received in Washington include the use of University of Panama and high school students, to whom money has already been given, to instigate disturbances and create the idea that the country is living in great chaos. To do this, the students are supposed to set tires on fire in the streets to block traffic.

The plan, which PDC President Ricardo Arias Calderon has already implemented, includes burning state vehicles and the private vehicles of citizens linked to the government. To carry out this plan, they intend to hire special crews.

All these disturbances are planned for the week that begins tomorrow to hinder the continuation of the tripartite dialogue promoted by the OAS foreign ministers mission. The OAS mission is scheduled to arrive tonight.

Since everything the Christian Democrats have attempted has failed, they will now use students as cannon fodder, trying to get one or several people killed to create an emotional reason for chaos and violence. This is another cowardly strategy by the PDC and the sinister Arias Calderon—who does not dare to stand up for his actions—and by his clique of turncoats subservient to imperialism.

### Opposition Leaders Criticize U.S. Policy

*PA2807220589 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2010 GMT 28 Jul 89*

[Report by Andreu Claret]

[Excerpts] Panama City, 28 Jul (ACAN-EFE)—Over the past few days, several Panamanian opposition leaders have expressed annoyance over U.S. policy toward Panama, and have accused the U.S. Administration of being

more interested in General Manuel Antonio Noriega's removal from his position as commander in chief of the Panama Defense Forces [FDP] than in the country's democratization.

"The U.S. attitude reveals that its priority is Gen Noriega's withdrawal from the FDP and not finding ways to consolidate democracy in Panama," Christian Democrat Ricardo Arias Calderon, a top opposition leader, told ACAN-EFE.

The Panamanian opposition's criticism of the U.S. Administration has intensified over the past few days, following the recent OAS meeting in Washington, where new elections in Panama were recommended.

Arias Calderon said that at that meeting, neither the United States nor the majority of countries on the continent "focused on the issue of democracy in Panama as clearly as they did on the issue of Noriega's removal."

The OAS recommendation to hold new elections in Panama, for which the United States voted, dealt a heavy blow to the Panamanian opposition. The Panamanian opposition expected its triumph at the 7 May elections—which were subsequently annulled—to be recognized.

Christian Democratic Party sources in Panama reported that Arias Calderon, who represented the Panamanian opposition at the recent OAS meeting, even refused to meet with U.S. Vice President Dan Quayle because of the resolution approved in Washington.

Tensions between the Panamanian opposition and the United States, which have recently become apparent, show a marked change in the attitude of the opposition, which had maintained close ties with the U.S. State Department since the beginning of the Panamanian crisis 2 years ago. [passage omitted]

Top opposition leader Guillermo Endara, a populist, played down the importance of the apparently changed U.S. attitude and commented that "I have never granted too much importance to what they do."

Endara agreed with a U.S. official [not further identified] that "Noriega's withdrawal and the establishment of democracy in Panama are inseparable," although he admitted that "we recognize a difference between the two."

Endara added: "The danger of having a Noriega-style regime without Noriega is minimal, considering the strength of the Panamanian democratic movement." Endara made those statements in reference to some opposition supporters' theory that Gen Noriega could be replaced by another military leader capable of reaching an understanding with the United States.

Asked about that possibility, Bernard Aronson, U.S. assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, recently said that "U.S. policy not only calls for Noriega's withdrawal, but also the restoration of democracy and civil authority in Panama."

The opposition's uneasiness increased in the past few days in light of some reports issued in Washington, according to which there could be conditions for the creation of a "government junta" on 1 September, involving the participation of both the opposition and proregime groups in the organization of new elections.

Endara said: "There is no need to form a transitional government on 1 September; power should be turned over to the group that won the 7 May elections."

There have also been differences of opinion among the opposition about the increased U.S. military maneuvers in Panama City and its environs over the past few days, which is something the Panamanian regime took advantage of during the OAS meeting.

However, Endara said that the military maneuvers have a dual effect. Endara explained: "On the one hand, those maneuvers negatively affect our nationalist policy; but, on the other hand, they are welcomed with pleasure by the Panamanian people, who are pleased to see the U.S. military do to the Panamanian military what the latter does to us."

### Minister Accuses U.S. Army of Damaging Bridge

*PA3007031089 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2300 GMT 29 Jul 89*

[Text] Public Works Minister Rene Bultron has complained to the Foreign Ministry and the Combined Defense Board for the deterioration caused by the mobilization of U.S. heavy military equipment on the Bridge of the Americas and other national roads. His complaint is as follows:

[Begin Bultron recording] As a result of the mobilization of [U.S.] troops and heavy military equipment that took place last month throughout the Panama Canal reverted areas and military coordination areas, we have observed that damage has been done to some of the roads. Undoubtedly, they were not designed for heavy military equipment and much less to be used in such manner so frequently. We have conducted inspections. We have observed damage beyond that considered normal.

Last weekend, we inspected the structure of the Bridge of the Americas. The constant east to west movement of heavy trucks and war equipment has caused some damage on the surface of the bridge. This is not very severe damage, but the damage must be protested, which is what we have done.

As much as 90 percent of the safety markers separating the lanes have been destroyed. There are also holes near the west exit of the bridge. This damage has been reported to the Foreign Ministry, and we have sent a copy of the report to the Combined Defense Board so it will be filed as another complaint by Panamanians in the face of this aggressive movement against our fatherland. [end recording]

### Gamboa Residents Protest U.S. Army Actions

*PA3007035889 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2300 GMT 29 Jul 89*

[Text] Gamboa residents this morning staged a protest against the U.S. Army, which has occupied their town on two occasions. The representative of the residents, Agustin Hinestroza, explained their protest.

[Begin Hinestroza recording] The activity we are conducting right now is to voice our community's protest over the two occasions the U.S. Army has intervened here. We are not aware of the motives behind those two maneuvers, inasmuch as there is no U.S. strategic military installation in this area. Therefore, the residents of this community are gathered here today, precisely in the area where the U.S. Army has entered on two occasions, to show the community and the world that we are a people willing to struggle against the military actions of the invading army. [end recording]

### FDP Reservists Express Support for Noriega

*PA2907034789 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 2327 GMT 28 Jul 89*

[Text] A total of 1,200 members of the Association of Reservists of the Panama Defense Forces [FDP], who met in Santiago, Veraguas, have declared themselves available to follow the orders of the FDP commander and his general staff.

They expressed solidarity with all the actions that the government, General Manuel Antonio Noriega, and his general staff are taking to tell the world about the aggression against Panama. They also vow to defend the country's sovereignty with their lives if necessary.

Retired Colonel Cecilio Eloy Fisher was re-elected president of this association for the third time. The new board of directors for the 1989-1991 period includes Lieutenant Colonel Luis A. Segura, vice president; Major German Torres, general secretary; Major Wilford Niple, treasurer; Major Tomas Douglas, secretary of public relations? and protocol; Captain Justo Garrido, sergeant at arms; and Sergeant Alfonso Rodriguez, board member.

### Solis Palma Says Opposition Repeating Mistakes

*PA2907023489 Panama City Telemetro Television in Spanish 2300 GMT 28 Jul 89*

[Interview with Manuel Solis Palma, minister in charge of the Presidency, by unidentified reporter, following ceremony marking 8th anniversary of the death of General Omar Torrijos Herrera in Panama City on 28 July—recorded]

[Text] [Solis Palma] For us, the fundamental thing is to remember General Omar Torrijos, particularly in relation to the defense of the fatherland, the infusion of a nationalist spirit, and the improvement of our liberation. Everyone should reflect on what the attitude of every Panamanian must now be. It deeply pains me to see Panamanian students protesting, when I have yet to hear a single student raising his or her voice in protest against U.S. aggression. That pains me. However, that does not mean that the fatherland is lost. We must preserve the memory of historical episodes involving Panamanian students.

[Reporter] How do you feel about the decision by the Civic Democratic Opposition Alliance to impose conditions for its participation in the tripartite dialogue?

[Solis Palma] I think that they are repeating the same old mistakes. They do not seek common ground for a national understanding to reach peace and tranquillity; instead they seek aid from abroad—particularly from the United States—to seize power. This has completely negative connotations and will lead us to a very difficult situation.

The fatherland's losers and traitors will be those who do not rationally or appropriately seek the peace and tranquillity that the government... [changes thought]. I believe that a solution will have to be found and will be found. When the time comes—which will have to be very soon—a solution will have to be presented to the country. The solution will always be for the benefit of the Republic.

[Reporter] Does your proposal include extending your mandate [words indistinct]?

[Solis Palma] My proposal does not entail extending my mandate. All my proposal mentions is the possibility of my continuing to work in a government of unity for the sake of my country. I am not at all seeking personal advantages.

### Endara Refuses To Renounce Election Results

*PA2907011489 Panama City Telemetro Television in Spanish 0031 GMT 29 Jul 89*

[Interview with Guillermo Endara, former Civic Democratic Opposition Alliance, ADOC, presidential candidate, by unidentified reporter; date and place not given—recorded]

[Text] [Endara] We believe that we have plenty to discuss and to clarify. We will rejoin the dialogue if our demands and the points that the people have asked us to

stress are made clear and acknowledged as valid. Nevertheless, should there be any difficulty—for instance, the retirement of General Manuel Noriega—we will have no other choice but to refrain from participating in the dialogue, for we have no intention of renouncing our views with regard to the 7 May elections results, Gen Noriega's retirement, or human rights.

[Reporter] Is this the specific explanation you will demand from the OAS foreign ministers delegation?

[Endara] We expect them to explain to us the meaning of their statement. We expect them to tell us that the 17 May resolution—which was very clear—will serve as the framework for negotiations.

[Reporter] Within the OAS and government groups, however, there has been talk of the formation of a transitional, conciliatory government of national unity. Is the opposition willing to participate in this kind of government?

[Endara] No. This would be the most antidemocratic thing possible. The genuine exercise of public power is determined thorough the people's votes at the ballot boxes. Public power must be determined through the people's votes. The people must legitimize the government. The Constitution states: Public power derives only from the people. Public power cannot be wielded by 10 people who meet in a small room and decide the name of the next president and the government junta members. This cannot be; this is absolutely absurd from a political standpoint. In contemporary law, there cannot be democracy without the participation of the people through elections. The people voted on 7 May. We cannot tolerate an antidemocratic measure being passed off as a democratic measure. We would become an international laughingstock. The world is observing us and would laugh if we did such a thing.

[Reporter] Many have described ADOC's [Civic Democratic Opposition Alliance] statement issued yesterday as inconsistent and intransigent. What do you think?

[Endara] Our position is not intransigent; what is at issue is a matter of principle. We are truly democratic. Our democratic position is not merely rhetorical, and our democracy does not mean that certain people can act as autocrats. Manuel Solis Palma [minister in charge of the Presidency] has said that we should choose a government junta to rule Panama. This would not be democracy, here or anywhere else; this would be the most antidemocratic thing possible. This would an aristocracy where 10 people choose a select group in the name of the people. This would not be democracy; this would be an aristocracy, perhaps a plutocracy. Anyway, this would be a government of a few that attempts to rule the majority. The Panamanian people demand the right to live within a democratic system.

[Reporter] There are approximately 30 days left before 1 September. Have we reached the final stage in negotiations to reach an understanding? What would happen if no agreement is reached?

[Endara] The Panamanian people and those who will try to rule us will experience great tension. If the transfer of power does not take place democratically on 1 September, the people in power will have no juridical, constitutional, or moral support. This would be a government removed from all legitimacy or people's power. That goverment would enjoy no popular support and would be incapable of ruling the country.

## Solis: ADOC Must Accept Election Annulment

*PA3007232889 Paris AFP in Spanish 2218 GMT 30 Jul 89*

[Text] Panama City, 30 Jul (AFP)—President Manuel Solis Palma said today that the opposition will have to accept the annulment of the elections held in May, otherwise the government will adopt "its own decisions" for the period after 1 September, when his mandate expires.

"We are doing the yielding (in the OAS-sponsored talks that began 3 weeks ago) because he who has nothing can yield nothing, and we have the power and the strength," Solis said.

Solis spoke today, Sunday, during the celebration of the 11th anniversary of San Miguelito, the second most populated district in the country, which is located in Panama City's outskirts.

The Civic Opposition Alliance (ADOC) has conditioned its participation in the tripartite dialogue with the government and the Panama Defense Forces [FDP] to solve the current political crisis in Panama on clarification of the OAS position concerning what the opposition considers key topics on the agenda, that is, General Manuel Antonio Noriega's stepping down as FDP commander in chief and the validating of the 7 May elections, which were annulled 3 days later by the Electoral Tribunal [TEP].

The OAS foreign ministers proposed on 19 July in Washington that a provisional government be installed in Panama after 1 September to call new elections.

Solis asserted that "of the over 4,000 vote tally sheets of the past presidential elections, only 201 reached the TEP. The rest wound up in the hands of the church or somewhere else," he added, referring to assertions by the opposition and the church that they have tally sheets to prove the opposition's victory.

Solis said that the installation of a government of national conciliation is just "one of the many proposals" for a governmental solution, but did not elaborate.

He claimed that by rejecting the government's proposals several times, the opposition has demonstrated "that it has never cared about the country, but about power."

Solis said that from now on, the government's position will depend on what is achieved with the opposition through the OAS mediation commission headed by Ecuadoran Foreign Minister Diego Cordovez, which will arrive in Panama this week.

Solis Palma described the political situation as "difficult, but not worrisome" and urged those who will eventually form part of the government of national conciliation to demand an end to the U.S. military and economic aggression and respect for the Torrijos-Carter Canal Treaties signed in 1977.

## Cuban Foreign Minister Meets With Solis Palma

*PA3007205289 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 1945 GMT 30 Jul 89*

[Text] Panama City, 30 Jul (DPA)—Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca made a 36-hour stopover in Panama and met with President Manuel Solis Palma and Foreign Minister Jorge Eduardo Ritter.

In statements for DPA, Malmierca said that he has been in Panama since Friday and will leave for Cartegena, Colombia today to participate in a meeting of Latin American and Caribbean foreign ministers of the Latin American Economic System (SELA).

"During my stay, I was honored to meet with President Manuel Solis Palma to whom I reaffirmed Cuba's solidarity with the Panamanian people's rights in the face of U.S. economic, political, and military aggression," the foreign minister added.

I believe that, with this attitude, Washington plans "to change and disregard commitments contained in the Torrijos-Carter Treaties."

Isidoro Malmierca said that he took advantage of his meeting "to review our bilateral relations," which he described as "very positive."

The Cuban official said that at the foreign ministers meeting that will begin tomorrow in Colombia, he "plans to work with the other delegations to achieve common objectives, including respect for the letter and spirit of the canal treaties, to ensure that Panama exercises sovereignty over its territory."

## Dignity Battalions Hold Defense Rally 27 Jul

*PA2807130389 Panama City Telemetro Television in Spanish 2310 GMT 27 Jul 89*

[Text] The so-called Dignity Battalions, made up of civilians trained by the Panama Defense Forces, carried out actions for the defense of the fatherland and national dignity on the Bridge of the Americas in Panama City today. These actions took place while a U.S. military convoy was passing over the bridge.

The Dignity Battalion members shouted nationalist slogans and demanded an end to U.S. intervention in Panama's domestic affairs. Dignity Battalion Commander Benjamin Colamarco and his staff directed the operation to commemorate the 8th anniversary of General Omar Torrijos Herrera's death.

The Dignity Battalion members sang the national anthem during the operation. Traffic over the Bridge of the Americas was interrupted for several minutes. The Dignity Battalion members shouted slogans demanding U.S. respect for Panamanian sovereignty and for the canal treaties and an end to U.S. military maneuvers.

Dignity Battalion Commander Benjamin Colamarco made the following statements:

[Begin Colamarco recording] We are here to reaffirm our fighting spirit, to demand full compliance with the contents and the letter and spirit of the Torrijos-Carter Treaties, to tell the entire world that we are willing to give our lives if necessary to ensure respect for our sovereignty and our territorial integrity, and to tell the U.S. troops to stop trying to degrade our people, because they cannot do so.

As we have already said, our people are peaceful, but they are willing to fight against foreign intervention. We want to tell the world that we are tired of having U.S. tanks, warplanes, helicopters, missiles, and soldiers trampling our sovereignty and national dignity. [end recording]

## Industrial Leader on Economy, OAS Actions

*PA2907025689 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 2300 GMT 26 Jul 89*

[Interview with Carlos Valencia, president of the Association of Panamanian Industrialists, on 26 July; place not given—recorded]

[Text] [Valencia] I believe that the economy has continued to decline following the elections as a result of the actions—specifically the government's actions—taken following the elections, and the departure of about 3,000 U.S. families. Panama's economy has worsened.

Before 7 May, the situation was stabilizing. However, as a result of the events following the elections, including the departure of the U.S. families, the economy is now definitely declining.

[Reporter] What is your opinion on the OAS decision to call for new elections in Panama following the 7 May election annulment?

[Valencia] The best thing we can say about the OAS decision is that it is contradictory. Its recent action is inconsistent with its first resolution, which demanded respect for the people's vote cast on 7 May and which condemned the military regime in light of its actions after the elections. The best we can say is that the OAS decision is inconsistent, contradictory, ambiguous, and incongruous.

### Arias Says PDC Youth Activists Arrested

*PA2807131489 Panama City Telemetro Television in Spanish 2357 GMT 27 Jul 89*

[Text] Opposition leader Ricardo Arias Calderon, president of the Christian Democratic Party [PDC], charged today that more PDC activists were arrested in the country's interior.

[Begin Arias Calderon recording] Three PDC youth members were arrested in Veraguas Province yesterday. Their names are Alonso Sanchez Palacios, Raimundo Mendoza, and Carlos Guevara. The first two were taken to the First District Attorney's Office in Santiago this morning. The third was taken to the Second Court in Santiago.

What are they accused of? They are accused of painting slogans demanding respect for the Panamanian people's will. Once again we are seeing human rights violations. This worsens the crisis even more. [end recording]

### National Institute Classes Suspended 28 Jul

*PA2907010189 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 2359 GMT 28 Jul 89*

[Text] Professor Ernesto De Leon, acting rector of the National Institute, announced that classes at that institute have been suspended until such time as the parents, students, and teachers can find ways to attain a favorable climate that will permit the reopening of the institute.

Administrative personnel at the institute, however, must report to work as usual.

### Columnist Says Opposition Promoting Violence

*PA2907033289 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 28 Jul 89 p 5*

["Let the People Judge" column by Ricardo Lince: "One Is Bound To Slip and Fall in the House of a Soapmaker"]

[Text] No one doubts that the recent student disorders, which in the past were sponsored by the CIA—as published documents and testimonies confirm—are still being financed by the same source. As reported in the U.S. press, this same financial resource was used by Reagan to distribute $1 million to [former President Eric] Tuturo Delvalle to topple Noriega.

The ADOC [Civic Democratic Opposition Alliance] is playing for time so that 1 September will arrive and no peaceful solution will have been found for the transfer of power. Such a situation would provoke disorder, such as the one staged by the students, which would be part of the destabilization plan to bring about chaos in the country. As his contribution to that campaign, Ford [Guillermo Ford, ADOC former second vice presidential candidate] has said that he does not understand the OAS resolution because Arias Calderon [ADOC first vice presidential candidate]—whom they sent to Washington on an exploratory mission—has not provided an explanation.

This beating around the bush is laughable and shows a lack of respect for the people's maturity and common sense and for the OAS foreign ministers' intelligence. The opposition realizes very well that their only way out is to carry out Panamanian-style political maneuvers to reach a national government through concerted efforts to promote peace.

On 20 July, at the OAS foreign ministers consultative meeting, U.S. Deputy Secretary of State Lawrence Eagleburger said: "New democratic elections must be held as soon as possible." That means that the transfer of power is not a recognition of the past elections, which were annulled. Neither [ADOC presidential candidate] Guillermo Endara, Arias Calderon, nor Ford play any role in that transfer of power. The transfer of power will be determined through new elections, once Noriega retires—as the United States wants.

Those were the parameters established by Deputy Secretary of State Eagleburger and that were rejected by the Panamanian opposition. That is why it has again returned to the path of violence by using students, who want changes for other reasons and who are trying to exploit the situation. Their efforts through international legal channels and diplomacy have failed, so they increasingly use brute force, turning away from U.S. "democracy" to the law of the jungle.

### Editorial on Expectations of Regional Summit

*PA2907225689 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 29 Jul 89 p A-4*

[Editorial: "Expectations of Fifth Central American Summit"]

[Text] The fifth Central American summit will take place in Honduras on 5-7 August in a new effort by the isthumus presidents to find peace for the area. Once again, continental public opinion is being focused on this meeting. The presidents of Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica will have the

opportunity to review the agreements signed since the outset of these Central American summits, many points of which have not been complied with. This will be one more attempt to find peace for the entire area. There is much expectation regarding this new presidential meeting, because of the delicate topics that will be discussed and the differing viewpoints.

One cannot deny that certain headway has been made since the start of these presidential meetings. However, neither can one say that most of the goals have been achieved. It is not easy to bring peace to places like El Salvador and Nicaragua, where most of the area's disturbances are concentrated. War, destruction, and division has left a trail of death, mourning, and grief in these fraternal countries. The warring factions causing bloodshed for strictly ideological and political reasons have thus far not been able to find a peaceful understanding. The meeting, which will take place in 3 days, has as a vital agenda item the demobilization of the contras based in Honduras. At the fourth Central American summit it was agreed to demobilize them, provided the Sandinist government brought democracy to Nicaragua. It is no secret that Nicaragua is fully involved in organizing elections in keeping with this agreement. There are those who have serious and justified doubts that the Sandinist government of Nicaragua will keep its word about holding truly free and democratic elections. On several occasions, cries of discontent and disagreement have been heard concerning the way election preparations are developing. In considering the disbanding of the contras in Honduran territory, the Central American summit has before it a very complex and delicate task. There are govermments in the area that do not entirely go along with the agreement or any action to demobilize the contras.

Often the Central American problem seems to have no solution. On repeated occasions we have insisted that the problem is more within the reach of the superpowers than the political resolve of the Central American presidents. This fifth summit brings new hope along the path of trying to find peace in the area. However, we maintain the view that all efforts designed to achieve harmony and understanding must at all times have the agreement of the United States and the USSR, who feed the area violence.

## Argentina

### Menem To Personally Solve Military Problem

*PY2807222089 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 28 Jul 89 p 11*

[Excerpt] (NA)—President Carlos Menem yesterday anticipated that he would serve out the full six years of his term in office, considering it "very unlikely" that the Constitution could be amended to shorten his mandate without violating its principles. However, he said he would promote constitutional reform to reduce the six-year presidential term from the next period, starting October 12, 1995.

During a working breakfast with a small group of Government House reporters, Menem also disclosed that he would personally solve the problem of human rights trials against military officers: "I will cope alone," he said "because I won't go walking around the halls of Congress with a law under my arm, asking for its approval."

Menem strongly hinted that neither the legislative nor the judicial branches of government would have a final say in the military issue, thus leaving a selective presidential pardon for convicted officers as the most likely alternative.

"I will do what (former President Raul) Alfonsin didn't want to," he said.

Menem repeated that Alfonsin had tried to make him sign an amnesty decree shortly after winning the elections. "I told him that it was impossible at that point and that in any case I would handle the issue later on," he recalled. [passage omitted]

### Foreign Minister Cavallo Departs for Summit

*PY2907043889 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2000 GMT 28 Jul 89*

[Quotation Marks as Received]

[Text] Buenos Aires, 28 Jul (NA)—Tonight, Foreign Minister Domingo Cavallo departed for Cartagena de Indias, Colombia, where he will attend the "Group of Eight" foreign ministers meeting. This meeting will be entrusted with drafting a joint document that will be submitted to the "Group of Eight" presidential summit on 10 October in Lima, Peru.

During this meeting, which will also be attended by Raul Carignano, the Argentine Foreign Ministry secretary for Latin American affairs, Cavallo and his colleagues from Brazil, Uruguay, Peru, Colombia, Venezuela, and Mexico—Panama is still suspended—will discuss the Panamanian crisis and the Nicaraguan democratization process.

This week Carignano had reasserted that Argentina will not withdraw from the "Group of Eight" because, among other things, it is a forum "that allows us to hold dialogues with international power groups."

Answering a question, Carignano admitted that "sooner or later, Ecuador will join the Group of Eight. But he explained that this issue will not be discussed at this meeting.

Because Foreign Minister Cavallo must return to Argentina by 31 July because of previous engagements, Jose Luis Fernandez Vanoli, the Argentine foreign ministry under secretary for Latin American integration, will represent Argentina at the Latin American Economic System (SELA) meeting that will be held from 31 July to 2 August in Colombia.

This will be the first "Group of Eight" meeting that Foreign Minister Cavallo will attend. On 10 October, President Carlos Menem will go to Lima, Peru, to attend the "Group of Eight" presidential summit that will issue a document on the foreign debt, regional integration, and other issues.

### Justice Secretary Discusses Pardons, Amnesties

*PY2807223089 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 28 Jul 89 p 11*

[Text] (NA-DYN)—Justice Secretary Julio Ohyanarte yesterday admitted that the government "is thinking" about the possibility of granting a pardon or amnesty for military officers and terrorists arrested following the "dirty war." But he was quick to add that he had never discussed the issue with President Carlos Menem. Oyhanarte explained that a pardon could only be granted by the president of a nation whereas amnesties were decided by Congress.

In turn, former military President Reynaldo Bignone told GENTE magazine that "if the price I have to pay for the freedom of my colleagues is letting (Montoneros leader Mario) Firmenich go free, I will pay it," adding "above everything, the issue for the military is the freedom of the arrest."

Finally, Joint Chiefs of Staff head Emilio Osses demanded "fair" wages for the military and a "historical vindication, with our mistakes and achievements, and not through decrees or laws."

### Presidential Adviser Views Foreign Debt

*PY2907031489 Buenos Aires Argentina Televisora Color Network in Spanish 0110 GMT 29 Jul 89*

[Address to the nation by Alvaro Alsogaray, presidential adviser on foreign debt matters; date and place not given—live or recorded]

[Excerpts] Good evening ladies and gentlemen. Today we will discuss the foreign debt problem. This subject could perhaps seem a bit out place at a time when more

troublesome matters affect all Argentine families, such as high public utility rates, prices, controls, difficulties, etc. However, we must attend to the foreign debt problem because most our difficulties come from it.

Of what does this problem consist? We currently owe $64 billion. This represents a burden of $6 billion yearly in interest payments. Since Argentina is currently exporting $9 billion annually, and if we paid $6 billion in interest, we would only have $3 billion left annually to attend to all our national needs, that is, the needs of industry, commerce, etc.

Obviously this is not enough money, and we cannot pay $6 billion in interest each year with $9 billion worth of annual exports.

This is not new. This is a heavy inheritance, which originated not in the recent past but more than 10 years ago. When Martinez de Hoz became economy minister [March 1976], the foreign debt amounted to $9 billion. When he concluded his term, the debt amounted to $29 billion. The military governments that came after him dragged the debt along and increased it to $44 billion which they passed to President Alfonsin. Alfonsin's administration increased the debt by an additional $20 billion. So today our debt amounts to $64 billion.

This is not all. We ceased honoring our commitments abroad. We have not even paid interest since April last year. We have only made token payments. This refutes the ideas of those who say: Let us stop paying our debt and use the resources to make the country grow. We are not paying anything.

For more than a year we have not been paying anything, and not only has the economy not grown, but it shrank.

Argentina has an extremely low credit rating. Countries are internationally classified by their credit, and we are in one of the lowest categories. Our commercial credit is also being curtailed. Commercial credits are the ones that allow us to import, export, and meet our daily needs.

When the new administration assumed power on 8 April 1989, the Central Bank's foreign reserves were exhausted. This situation can turn into a crisis at any moment. We cannot continue like this.

The coming of this new government, which has brought about positive expectations and hope, and which is undertaking remarkable changes—mainly changes of mentality—has stopped the crisis from exploding. But we cannot rest on our achievements. We must face this problem immediately.

Our starting point is certainly very uncomfortable. Our country has no prestige abroad; we have lost our credibility. No one even wants to hear about Argentina, or at least about its debt. In the past few years we have not honored any of our commitments. Every time we signed a letter of intent with the IMF, we knew that we could not comply with it. There have been several letters of intent we did not comply with.

What policy will we follow in the future? The president defined it in his message to Congress on 8 July. He said we have a heavy burden, a debt that was unwisely contracted, but it is a commitment of honor. He used words that were common in Argentina in the past.

It was once said: We will comply with our commitments, even at the cost of hunger and thirst for the Argentine people. The president has made his own commitment on this subject. We will pay according to the capability of the nation, and the only thing we require is a bit of time and, of course, flexibility on the part of our creditors.

If we did not honor our commitments, if we had said we are not going to pay, the situation in our country would be dramatically worse. We would be isolated. We would not be able to obtain credits, we would not be able to obtain foreign capital investments. In a word, we would not be able to integrate with the rest of the world, which is quickly expanding and progressing. We would be much more backward than we are today. Therefore there is really no question of paying or not paying. The honor of the country is at stake.

What is the role of the foreign debt in our economic recovery? You know that we have everything necessary. We have natural resources, food, energy, fishing, mining, etc. We have human resources. You know that when Argentines work abroad they are efficient and they are recognized as such. We have no internal religious, racial, or Indian problems, not even problems with our neighbors.

What are we missing? Why are we where we are, and why can't we survive? We need two things: First, we need an appropriate economic order. We live in a deep economic and social disorder. Second, we need capital. Capital is absolutely necessary. [passage omitted]

I said that I was going to discuss the savings in Argentina that can be tapped. For years, Argentina's savings have been constantly punished by government actions, such as abusive taxes, mandatory savings, and, above all, the great erosion caused by inflation that destroys the currency. Just remember how many times we have changed our currency. To protect themselves from these losses, what did savers do? They either took their money abroad or hid it under their mattresses. We will focus today on the money under the mattresses, although what I will say now will also be relevant for those who have their savings abroad. According to calculations, there are small, medium, and large savings adding up to nearly $5 billion in the country. A person was assaulted in Cordoba the other day and $250,000 was found in his mattress. Money under the mattress is at risk, does not accrue interest, does not work for the country, and does not give any benefit to the owners nor the country.

Some of our hope lies in these savings inside and outside of the country, because they represent a reserve that we have on hand. We are not bankrupt. We have those reserves, although they are not working. The secret is to use them for the country's benefit. Argentina's problems can be resolved if these savings are used. Now, to tap into these savings, the government has made a decision, and the Central Bank has already translated it into a resolution. Under this resolution, savers will be able to deposit their money into banks here in the country in dollars, yen, deutsche marks, or any other currency. They will be able to make withdrawals whenever they want in the same currency in which their savings were deposited. Nobody will be allowed to touch them. This will be reinforced by a law granting savers the maximum guarantee that no public power can intervene in those savings; that is, there will be a financial system into which those savings, in any currency, can be placed for the benefit of the country and, of course, the depositor. Anybody who has $10,000 under his mattress can take it out, go to the bank, and, under the guarantee of the bank—not the Central Bank or the nation, which have been discredited—the money will be at his disposal at any time. The bank will lend the money for export operations and for moving the country's wealth. New blood will thus have been injected into the Argentine financial system.

I point out that the law will give maximum guarantees. No public power will have the right to seize the savings, nor freeze them, nor postpone their withdrawal. These are the maximum guarantees that can be given; more is impossible. Each Argentine must now think about what this means. It has a crucial importance, because it injects blood into the social body; it moves the country. Moreover, from the moral standpoint, if we do not do this, how can we go abroad and ask foreigners to invest in Argentina—to bring their money to Argentina—if at the same time I do not invest here because I do not have confidence in my country? This is an immoral position.

If we make the initial effort and deposit $2, 3 or 4 billion in the country, our negotiations abroad take a new twist, because we can say that the Argentines have made the first effort. All this naturally depends on confidence, and confidence in turn depends on taking this first step. This is a reciprocal effect. To create confidence, measures such as those adopted by the government and the Central Bank have to be adopted. These measures create confidence, and with confidence the country will quickly recover. We have many other things to say about this, but within the limitation of time, we can stop here. [passage omitted]

## Rear Admiral Osses Outlines Military's Goals

*PY2807035189 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 2314 GMT 27 Jul 89*

[Text] Bahia Blanca, 27 Jul (DYN)—Rear Admiral Jose Emilio Osses, chief of the Armed Forces Joint Staff, today called for "decent" salaries for the members of the Armed Forces. He added that the military institutions should be "recognized for our deeds—right and wrong—and not by decrees and laws."

Today Osses delivered a speech on board the destroyer "Hercules," which is anchored at the Puerto Belgrano Naval Base. On this occasion Naval Chief Rear Admiral Jorge Ferrer installed Rear Admiral Raul Jose Cao as the new chief of the naval fleet.

In another ceremony held at the headquarters of the Puerto Belgrano Sea Support Force, Adm Ferrer installed Captain Carlos Robassio as the new chief of the Marine Infantry, replacing Rear Admiral Jose Garcia.

Adm Jose Emilio Osses talked about the goals he hopes to fulfill during his administration. They are:
1. Unity of the Armed Forces.
2. Professionalism and excellence.
3. Modernization of the Armed Forces with high-quality equipment.
4. Strengthening of internal discipline, based on the traditional respect for the chain of command.
6. Strenghthening of the concept of national defense.
7. Drawing up a military budget in accordance with the policy of the Defense Ministry that would allow the modernization of the Armed Forces.
8. Decent salaries for the Argentine soldiers, without violating economic emergency guidelines.
9. University and professional education for all levels.
10. Recognition of the Armed Forces for our deeds—right and wrong—not by decrees and laws, but by the people's recognition freely expressed through the most representative bodies of society.

Osses added: "These are the goals that will guide my steps from now on at all levels of my responsibility. We have a hard task ahead. We cannot have a modern Armed Forces without a harmonic and realistic plan of joint action."

## Grain Enterprises Grant Loan to Government

*PY3007230389 Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 29 Jul 89 p 1*

[Text] Next week the Central Bank will receive $300 million from 25 enterprises that export grain as a consequence of the opening of the register for grain exports, according to Anibal Jozami, vice president of the National Grain Board [JNG].

Jozami told journalists that it is an "important amount of money that the Central Bank had not anticipated receiving."

The official, who did not name the enterprises, indicated that "16 enterprises have participated" in the disbursement "within the maximum limit" allowed for grain exports, while other enterprises participated with lesser sums.

Jozami also stated that he had no knowledge of the participation of five multinational grain-exporting enterprises in a possible $600-million loan to the state, as a Buenos Aires daily reported.

He indicated a $292-million disbursement to the government for the prefinancing of the export of 2.5 million tons of grain has already been consolidated.

A source considered "close to a creditor bank" has revealed that "basically this is an agreement between the Justicialist government and the multinational grain-exporting enterprises on the one side with the creditor banks on the other."

It has been learned that the advance will be deposited in the Nacion Argentina Bank in New York. In part it will be used to redeem external bonds.

The loan will be made at an interest rate higher than the Libor rate, which is used as an international reference. In other words, the rate will be some 15 percent per annum, which the enterprises consider "high, but realistic in view of the economic situation" in Argentina.

This financial assistance has been interpreted as strong support by the multinational grain enterprises for the economic policy of the Peronist government, especially for its exchange policy.

### Energy Secretariat Announces 5-Hour Energy Cuts

*PY2907170889 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1110 GMT 29 Jul 89*

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 29 Jul (DYN)—The Energy Secretariat has released a schedule for energy cuts which will be implemented every 5 hours, beginning 1 August.

There will be cuts from Monday through Saturday, although there will be no cuts after 1500 on Saturdays.

The 5-hour cuts will be implemented from 0800 to 1300, 1000 to 1500, 1300 to 1800, and 1500 to 2000. The cuts will affect parts of Greater Buenos Aires (SEGBA) on a rotating basis. SEGBA is subdivided into the federal capital and suburbs [conurbano].

Energy Under Secretary Juan Legisa has announced in a news conference that the cuts will be "tentatively implemented through 12 August. The cuts' duration or suspension will depend, however, on how the energy-generating system develops."

Legisa added: "In view of the critical situation in the energy generating system—be the plants hydroelectric, thermal, or nuclear—we decided to implement a very strict program of cuts. But we are attempting to harm the productive sector the least."

He added: "For the time being, bank activities and television transmissions will not be affected." [passage omitted]

### PRC To Start Latin American Maritime Service

*PY2907141089 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0004 GMT 29 Jul 89*

[Text] Buenos Aires, 28 Jul (TELAM)—Li Guoxin, PRC ambassador to Argentina, has met with Foreign Minister Domingo Cavallo. Li later told journalists accredited to the Foreign Ministry that the PRC "intends to start in September a regular maritime service connecting Latin American countries to the PRC". Li added: "This service will strengthen ties between the PRC and the Latin American countries."

Ambassador Li said he presented his greetings to the Argentine foreign minister and informed him "of the PRC Government's intention to intensify trade and cultural relations with Argentina."

The ambassador added that, since the resumption of diplomatic relations between the two countries, understanding between the two countries has increased.

Li said his government is implementing a policy of "reform and openness," which is manifest by increased sales of Argentine products—mainly grain and steel—to the PRC.

The ambassador concluded by saying that the PRC, however, does not sell a great quantity of its most important products to Argentina, although it may [words indistinct] in machinery, chemicals, and industrial light equipment.

## Bolivia

### Foreign Minister Abecia Returns From Brazil

*PY2907170089 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 29 Jul 89*

[Text] Bolivian Foreign Minister Valentin Abecia returned to Bolivia at approximately 1800 last night and was unable to meet with President Paz Estenssoro to give his report. Minister Abecia headed the Bolivian delegation that signed a gas purchase agreement with Brazil. According to Foreign Minister Abecia, Energy and Hydrocarbons Minister Fernando Illanes will brief the chief executive next week.

### MIR, MNR Leaders Meet for Coalition Talks

*PY2907154489 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 29 Jul 89*

[Text] It has been reported that the Nationalist Revolutionary Movement [MNR] and the Movement of the Revolutionary Left [MIR] are continuing talks aimed at setting up a center-leftist government. The executive secretary of the MIR and the members of the MNR

National Executive Board met for approximately 2 hours yesterday to discuss the proposed coalition government. The MIR leaders invited their MNR counterparts for talk to dispel any doubts that may have arisen from reading of the MNR proposal.

MIR leader Oscar Eid Franco and MNR leader Guillermo Bedregal acted as spokesmen after the meeting. They expressed their conviction that an in-depth discussion of political issues was necessary to instill confidence in the citizenry.

Eid Franco said that any accord must have a solid ideological and programmatic basis. Bedregal pointed out that this was the first time that an effort has been made to reconcile principles and objectives.

The MIR leaders left the meeting satisfied with the explanations they received. Eid Franco said that from now it was up to his party to respond to the MNR and the citizenry in general.

This is the first time the top leaders of the two parties have met at this sensitive stage. More meetings will take place if necessary.

### ADN Threatens To Vote for MIR Candidate

*PY2907155089 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 29 Jul 89*

[Text] Just recently the political situation has taken an unexpected turn due to a report that the Nationalist Democratic Action [ADN] officially told President Victor Paz Estenssoro that unless it gets Nationalist Revolutionary Movement [MNR] to support ADN presidential candidate, General Hugo Banzer Suarez, in Congress it will vote for Jaime Paz Zamora, the presidential candidate of the Movement of the Revolutionary Left [MIR] in the first round of voting.

This ADN decision has made Jaime Paz Zamora the most likely candidate to succeed President Paz Estenssoro, even though MIR leaders have denied having any official information about the ADN decision.

According to Government House sources, the ADN appointed La Paz Mayor Ronald MacLean to convey its position to President Victor Paz Estenssoro. The two met a few days ago but the information about it came out only yesterday.

MacLean told the president of the nation that the ADN has decided against voting for MNR candidate Gonzalo Sanchez de Lozada, but it is willing to form a coalition government with the MNR if the latter votes for Banzer Suarez in congress.

Last week Mayor MacLean publicly urged the MNR to respect the presidential rotation agreement on which the pact for democracy has been based. According to reliable sources MacLean reiterated this request to President Paz Estenssoro.

As to the possibility that Jaime Paz Zamora's assumption of power could arouse distrust among economic circles, ADN promised to guarantee a reliable joint administration with the MIR.

### Politicians Cardenas, Cortez End Hunger Strike

*PY2907033589 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 29 Jul 89*

[Excerpt] Socialist leader Roger Cortez and Victor Hugo Cardenas of the MRTKL [Tupac Katari Revolutionary Liberation Movement], who have been on a hunger strike for 3 weeks, decided to end the strike at 1630 today.

In a news conference held in the hall of the legislative palace, the two congressmen said that the battle to correct the abuses committed by the National Electoral Court has a good chance of succeeding and becoming an example for the recovery of other rights and freedoms violated in the recent past.

Cardenas said that what began as a struggle of two political representatives is now the struggle of all the people. [passage omitted]

### Regulations for Satellite Reception Approved

*PY2907214289 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 29 Jul 89*

[Text] The Telecommunications Department of the Ministry of Transport and Communications has approved the regulations for the installation, operation, and use of satellite earth stations. The purpose of these regulations is to better control the use of television programs received via satellite and rebroadcast by the various local TV channels.

The ministry issued Resolution No. 5715, which approves the regulation and states that the charter of the executive branch entrusts the Ministry of Transport and Communications with the implementation and supervision of telecommunication policies and with the supervision and control over the exploitation of telecommunications-related services.

The resolution also stated that, as an audiovisual media, the foremost duty of television channels is to contribute to the development of the country's culture, arts, science, and economy supplying information and helping to shape human values.

The regulation on the use of satellite earth stations has eight chapters and 24 articles. It specifically addresses the use of material contained in foreign broadcasts.

Chapter Four states that the contents of radio and television broadcasts received via satellite must comply with Articles 44 and 45 of the general regulations for television. It explains that TV stations that rebroadcast programs received via satellite must try to include in their programming a greater percentage of national material and take care not to broadcast material capable of alienating and undermining the people's sense of national identity.

## Brazil

### Foreign Ministry on U.S. Import Restrictions

*PY2907210889 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 28 Jul 89 Economic Section p 4*

[Text] Brasilia—According to a Foreign Ministry note released this morning, the Brazilian Government will not renegotiate a new agreement for the sale of steel to the United States unless the U.S. Government authorizes "a substantial increase of the present export quotas." A reliable source at the Foreign Ministry said: "We will not continue to play their game; we prefer to take risks." If the country does not sign a new agreement with the United States—the largest importer of the nation's steel—we will be subject to the risks of "free trade"; that is, our steel industry could be investigated under the U.S. Commerce Law and experience new trade retaliations.

In the Foreign Ministry document, the government regrets President George Bush's decision to extend the present "Agreement of Voluntary Restriction" (which is due to expire on 30 September) for another 2 and ½ years "because it understands that the agreement on import restrictions that was introduced in 1984 is no longer necessary." According to the note, the U.S. steel industry is extremely healthy "and the extension of the restriction agreements is of a purely protectionist nature."

According to the note, the Brazilian Government, "with the full support of the national steel industry" and in agreement with steel industry directors, wants to at least triple the Brazilian steel quota. According to the 1984 agreements, national producers can only sell the equivalent of 0.8 percent of total U.S. annual steel imports, or 1.25 million tons, in the U.S. market. In 1988 the United States purchased $460 million worth of Brazilian steel out of total Brazilian exports of $3.2 billion.

Itamaraty's note says that the 1984 agreements caused considerable damage to the country. The note adds that during the last 5 years "Brazil has lost a significant part of the U.S. market to countries without quotas. These countries practically doubled their share of the U.S. market during this period: from 3.4 percent in 1983 to 6.5 percent in 1988."

### Sarney on 'Achievement' of TV Interview

*PY2807142489 Brasilia Radio Nacional da Amazonia Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 28 Jul 89*

["Chatting Over the Radio" program by President Jose Sarney; date and place not given—recorded]

[Excerpt] Good morning, Brazilian women and men. As every Friday, here is your President Sarney addressing you today, 28 July 1989.

Monday, 24 July, I was interviewed by Rede Bandeirantes Television. I believe that this interview was an extremely important achievement within the openness that has been created in the country. As a matter of fact, it is only fair that I, who have been so harshly attacked and criticized, make use of this freedom that I have helped to create.

This interview was important because in Brazilian history, as in the history of other democratic countries, no president has ever granted an interview without making previous agreements or without previously discussing the questions that were to be asked. In the interview, I explained my acts and answered all the attacks made against me. I even answered several questions that sounded disrespectful indeed. I answered them all because I was aware that I was helping to build freedom. It is my intention never to leave any question unanswered be it truthful or not, or even if it is disguised as truthful and is nothing more than untruthful and unfair. This does not mean that the government has made no mistakes. I have made many mistakes but never purposely. Politics is the art of possibilities, and mistakes are one of the most constant possibilities in the political art.

However, I cannot agree with those who say that my government has failed to fight the public deficit; that the government has not played its part in fighting inflation; that hyperinflation is certain. It is not true that the government has failed to take all the necessary steps to investigate and punish corruption. It is not true that the government is an enemy of retired people, of public employees, and of workers as rumors being spread in the country state. These rumors are being spread by politicians who are making the reality of this electoral year hide the Brazilian reality. [passage omitted]

### Agreement To Purchase Bolivian Gas Signed

*PY2907165889 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 28 Jul 89 Economic Section p 4*

[Text] Brasilia—Starting in 1992, Brazil will purchase 3.5 million cubic meters of Bolivian gas per day [to produce electricity in the border area], polyethylene, and ammonia at an estimated cost of $300 million a year. The agreement signed yesterday by Foreign Minister Abreu Sodre and Bolivian Foreign Minister Valentim Abecia is part of a gas agreement that has been in

negotiation for more than 50 [as published] years. In the first stage, Brazil will only purchase gas by-products and the gas (3 million cubic meters per day) [as published] will be negotiated later.

Yesterday Ambassador Luiz Felipe Lampreia, Itamaraty's undersecretary general for bilateral political affairs, said: "It was agreed that at the current price there is no immediate need for the Bolivian natural gas." President Sarney participated in the signing ceremony. The president said during his speech that the two countries were realists: "We dropped formerly overambitious programs and decided to begin with what was possible, always maintaining our ideal goals."

Itamaraty admits that the purchase of Bolivian gas is a way to help Bolivian development. "But in no way is it contrary to Brazilian interests," Lampreia said, adding: "We have a market for the electric energy—our shortcomings in the sector are well known—and a market for the ammonia and the polyethylene." Sarney also said that the agreement reflects the two countries' perseverance "to overcome an adverse economic situation that was imposed on us to a great extent by external factors."

The agreements signed yesterday establish that Brazil will purchase Bolivian gas by-products for a period of 25 years. The Brazilian Government will sell to third parties the ammonia (raw material used in fertilizers) and polyethylene that the local market cannot absorb.

## Chile

### Reportage on 30 Jul Constitutional Plebiscite

#### Vote Count System Explained

*PY2807204589 Santiago Radio Chilena Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 28 Jul 89*

[Relay from La Moneda Palace by Eliana Henriquez]

[Excerpts] According to Interior Ministry Under Secretary Gonzalo Garcia, the government hopes to have the complete results of the plebiscite by midnight on Sunday 30 Jul. Garcia said the government is planning on that deadline, but the results could be delayed by bad weather of some other cause.

Garcia made this statement after showing the media the computerized vote counting center the ministry has set up on Amunategui Street.

Garcia said that the general vote count system consists of 23,000 balloting tables, 1,198 polling stations, 60 voting districts, and 1 vote counting center. He also explained that the center's administrative setup is headed by the interior minister, assisted by the Interior Ministry under secretary, and that it is divided into three different areas: a data storage center, a data processing center, and a center in charge of disclosing the results.

Regarding the means to be used to disclose the results, Garcia explained that the information will be supplied from the balloting tables directly to the local vote counting center, that is, to the polling station. The polling station, in turn, will transmit the information to the district voting center by radio, telephone, or other means. The district voting center then supplies the information by telefax or telephone to the vote counting center. Garcia explained that the structure is designed to be used again during the presidential and congressional election scheduled for December. [passage omitted]

The Interior Ministry under secretary explained that he will be the only person in the country authorized to disclose results on the day of the plebiscite. He noted that the intendants will not disclose results. [passage omitted]

The government secretary general, Oscar Vargas, today disclosed that 105 credentials were distributed to representatives of the international media, 30 to representatives of political parties, and 160 to national authorities and state-owned enterprises interested in covering the development of the plebiscite. He also added that an additional 130 credentials were distributed to the diplomatic corp accredited to Chile.

#### Restrictions Noted

*PY2907142889 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 29 Jul 89*

[Excerpts] The Armed and Security Forces will guarantee the peace during tomorrow's voting. Major General Jorge Lucar Figueroa, Metropolitan Region military commander, held a news conference explaining the measures that his command will enforce to ensure tranquility during the plebiscite.

During the conference Lucar released Command Communique No 3 which states: On 30 July 1989 the official headquarters of political parties or independent political associations may not display signs, banners, slogans, or any other electoral propaganda.

The communique adds that public relations offices of political parties will remain closed from 0000 on 30 July until 4 hours after all polling places are closed.

Lucar said that during this period all political demonstrations or public meetings are forbidden. The forces of order will prevent and disband all such demonstrations or meetings. [passage omitted]

The police precincts will do their best to help sick people and pregnant women vote. Gen Lucar gave special orders to all police precincts to help the press, radio, and television reporting on the process.

Radio Nacional de Chile will use all its equipment and personnel to deliver a minute-by-minute report on the process.

## Initial Turnout Light

*PY3007203689 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1418 GMT 30 Jul 89*

[Text] Santiago, 30 Jul (EFE)—The plebiscite in which 7.5 million Chileans must approve or reject 54 amendments to the current Constitution started today with light voter participation and in a very calm atmosphere.

In most areas it was cool and cloudy, with scattered showers in southern Chile.

Following instructions from the electoral court, the 23,000 balloting tables throughout the country were supposed to be ready by 0700 to start receiving the voters an hour later (1200 GMT).

However, the first electoral boards started setting up 30 minutes late. When it was time for the plebiscite to begin a significant number of balloting tables were still not ready, and a very small number of voters were seen.

According to official figures, out of an overall population of 12 million Chileans, 7,556,613 Chileans over 18 years of age have registered at the electoral registry office and therefore have the right to vote and the duty to participate in the plebiscite.

The 54 constitutional amendments subject to the plebiscite are the result of negotiations between the government and the opposition parties gathered under the "Coalition of Parties for Democracy."

Some of the amendments refer to the derogation of proscriptions for ideological reasons, and end to sending people into exile, an increase in the number of congressmen, modifications to the structure and authority of the National Security Council, and a reduction of the next president's term to 4 years.

According to local political commentators, there is no doubt that the vote "approved"—promoted by the government and the opposition with the exception of the illegal Communist Party that has urged its followers to annul the vote—will win by a large majority.

The regime headed by General Pinochet regards the plebiscite as "a basic step to consolidate the new democracy," while the opposition considers it insufficient but necessary to establish a full democracy.

The polling places must remain open for at least 9 uninterrupted hours; that is, until 1700 local time (2100 GMT) when the partial vote count will start. It has been announced that the results of the partial vote count will probably be released around midnight (0400 GMT on Monday, 31 July).

## Partial Vote Count Released

*PY3107010489 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2355 GMT 30 Jul 89*

[Plebiscite "partial results" read by Gonzalo Garcia, Interior Ministry under secretary, from La Moneda Palace in Santiago—live]

[Text] I will now officially disclose the vote count at a nationwide level:

| | |
|---|---|
| 1st Region | |
| Balloting tables: | 77 |
| Approved: | 14,842 |
| Rejected: | 1,424 |
| Blank: | 322 |
| Null: | 744 |
| Approved: | 85.6 percent |
| Rejected: | 8.2 percent |
| 2d Region | |
| Balloting tables: | 179 |
| Approved: | 44,354 |
| Rejected: | 3,550 |
| Blank: | 871 |
| Null: | 2,674 |
| Approved: | 86.2 percent |
| Rejected: | 6.9 percent |
| 3d Region | |
| Balloting tables: | 115 |
| Approved: | 23,679 |
| Rejected: | 3,089 |
| Blank: | 680 |
| Null: | 2,452 |
| Approved: | 79.2 percent |
| Rejected: | 10.3 percent |
| 4th Region | |
| Balloting tables: | 137 |
| Approved: | 32,037 |
| Rejected: | 4,616 |
| Blank: | 1,131 |
| Null: | 2,556 |
| Approved: | 79.4 percent |
| Rejected: | 11.4 percent |
| 5th Region | |
| Balloting tables: | 251 |
| Approved: | 74,071 |
| Rejected: | 5,811 |
| Blank: | 1,377 |
| Null: | 3,467 |
| Approved: | 85.7 percent |
| Rejected: | 7.8 percent |
| 6th Region | |
| Balloting tables: | 117 |
| Approved: | 44,454 |
| Rejected: | 5,141 |
| Blank: | 894 |
| Null: | 1,763 |
| Approved: | 85.2 percent |
| Rejected: | 9.8 percent |
| 7th Region | |
| Balloting tables: | 198 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Approved: | 51,053 |
| Rejected: | 5,850 |
| Blank: | 829 |
| Null: | 1,678 |
| Approved: | 85.9 percent |
| Rejected: | 9.8 percent |
| 8th Region | |
| Balloting tables: | 340 |
| Approved: | 82,940 |
| Rejected: | 11,828 |
| Blank: | 1,637 |
| Null: | 3,607 |
| Approved: | 82.9 percent |
| Rejected: | 11.8 percent |
| 9th Region | |
| Balloting tables: | 262 |
| Approved: | 71,520 |
| Rejected: | 10,444 |
| Blank: | 1,183 |
| Null: | 2,411 |
| Approved: | 81.4 percent |
| Rejected: | 13.8 percent |
| 10th Region | |
| Balloting tables: | 186 |
| Approved: | 43,371 |
| Rejected: | 5,888 |
| Blank: | 801 |
| Null: | 1,410 |
| Approved: | 84.3 percent |
| Rejected: | 11.4 percent |
| 11th Region | |
| Balloting tables: | 27 |
| Approved: | 4,514 |
| Rejected: | 672 |
| Blank: | 136 |
| Null: | 144 |
| Approved: | 82.6 percent |
| Rejected: | 12.3 percent |
| 12th Region | |
| Balloting tables: | 42 |
| Approved: | 8,208 |
| Rejected: | 657 |
| Blank: | 147 |
| Null: | 336 |
| Approved: | 87.8 percent |
| Rejected: | 7 percent |
| Metropolitan Region | |
| Balloting tables: | 420 |
| Approved: | 112,646 |
| Rejected: | 7,889 |
| Blank: | 1,705 |
| Null: | 4,341 |
| Approved: | 89 percent |
| Rejected: | 6.2 percent |
| Overall vote count | |
| Balloting tables: | 2,393 |
| Approved: | 588,059 |
| Rejected: | 66,859 |
| Blank: | 11,713 |
| Null: | 27,583 |
| Approved: | 84.7 percent |
| Rejected: | 9.6 percent |

Thank you very much.

## Pinochet Addresses Nation

*PY3107114989 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 0239 GMT 31 Jul 89*

[Address to the nation by President General Augusto Pinochet on the occasion of the plebiscite to amend the Constitution, from La Moneda Palace in Santiago—live or recorded]

[Text] Fellow countrymen: Today we Chileans have once again shown the world our civic maturity and patriotic sense of responsibility by exercising one of the most important rights of citizens living in a democracy; that is, expressing our will through a free, well-informed, and secret vote.

On this occasion we have approved the improvement of the Constitution of the Republic that was approved by the great majority in September 1980. In doing so, each Chilean citizen has answered the appeal I made to you in my capacity as chief of state last 15 July, taking into account the need to consolidate the system of coexistence of the great Chilean family to ensure that the virtues of the current institutional system, which was established and built by the government I have the honor of heading, may strongly project itself into the future for the benefit of the entire nation without discrimination.

The government of the Armed and Security Forces has thus once again proved that, since that memorable 11 September 1973, its efforts have been focused, among other basic tasks, on designing, building, and consolidating a modern social, economic, and political institutional system that may allow us to face the future in freedom, with development, safety, and growth.

Fellow Chileans: In this perspective, only an objective judgment and history will measure the achievements made, their true scope, and the loyal fulfillment of this goal. They will also prove that this Constitution—based on Chile's social reality—is an instrument adpated to the needs of a modern society.

Nevertheless, at this moment I want to point out the people, who in a favorable majority have twice ratified our Constitution, can picture the requirements for meeting the interests of current and future Chilean generations. At the same time, in supporting its improvement, they have reiterated that the text of the Constitution includes the most essential and traditional national values as well as the highest norms of coexistence that Chile requires.

This same popular will, seeing the danger in 1973, urged the Armed and Carabinero Forces to intervene and save the Republic from the totalitarian Marxist dictatorship.

This is the same popular will that was capable of understanding in September 1980 the advantages of this institutionality, thus giving its majority approval of the new Constitution.

At the same time, it has also been that same popular perception that today expressed its desire to maintain and perfect the norms of the Constitution. This great majority said: I approve of the reforms the president has proposed.

Fellow citizens, today's plebiscite is palpable proof of how the men and women of this land are capable of creating national unity, a condition that is spontaneous when illuminated by the national values, which are contained in the Constitution.

This decisive attitude of national consensus and unity represents the best way of definitively consolidating the authentically democratic system within which the majority of Chileans, together with the [words indistinct] of the Republic, have harshly struggled during these historic 16 years.

With the same responsibility that we assumed on 11 September 1973 in the difficult duty of saving the country, today we solemnly promise before God and the fatherland to respect and ensure respect for the Republic's Constitution, which we have created and which the Chilean people have twice ratified by a majority.

Proud of the tradition of honor that we have inherited from our forefathers, we will always be at the service of the fatherland and we will continue to struggle for its greatness.

In order to do so on this historical night, and having once again successfully achieved another fundamental milestone in the country's history, I call on God to continue to illuminate the lives of my dear people and their destiny, based on higher values with their own particular historical and cultural identity, so that they can continue to be a social body, where, above all else, freedom, order, respect, and justice reign. Viva Chile.

### Air Force Colonel on Antarctic Facilities

*PY2807153089 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 28 Jul 89*

[Text] Colonel Juan Bastias, chief of the Air Force Antarctic Department, has said that the arrival of a huge Soviet aircraft demonstrates the professionalism of Chilean Air Force personnel and opens great scientific and technological expectations for Chile.

[Begin Bastias recording] Undoubtedly, the second operation of this kind, which this time involved an even larger aircraft—because the Soviet plane that landed at the Chilean base Teniente Marsh was a four-engine aircraft—was very successful, fortunately. I say fortunately because every operation obviously entails some risk. However, this operation has again demonstrated the Chilean Air Force's capacity for Antarctic operations. This capacity allows other nations—the USSR, the UK, Brazil, Argentina, France, or any other country in the world—to operate through our base and all our other facilities on that continent, making it possible to land larger aircraft, such as the Soviet plane that recently arrived. This capacity leaves Chile in a favorable position and allows us to exercise our sovereignty. [end recording]

Col Bastias added that the scientific expedition will last some 8 months. He added that the operation would not have been possible if the Teniente Marsh base did not exist and if the landing strip were not operational. Bastias ended by saying that this proves that Chile is considered the front door of the Antarctic Continent, thus opening the possibility for incalculable prospects and allowing any type of aircraft to land at the Teniente Marsh base.

## Colombia

### Cuban Minister Advocates Concerted Effort on Debt

*PA3107041789 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0311 GMT 31 Jul 89*

[Text] Cartagena de Indias (Colombia), 30 Jul (EFE)—Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca has pointed out that the foreign debt and drug trafficking will be the leading topics of the "political dialogue" scheduled to begin tomorrow in the Colombian city of Cartagena de Indias, which will be attended by delegates from 36 Latin American and Caribbean nations.

This second foreign ministers' dialogue meeting, which will be attended by ministers and ranking regional officials, will be held on the ocassion of the 15th Latin American Economic System (SELA) council, which will be inaugurated on Monday by Colombian President Virgilio Barco Vargas.

Upon arrival in Cartagena, Malmierca confirmed his country's decision to pursue a concerted effort as a means of eliminating the region's foreign debt.

Isidoro Malmierca described the debt not only as a stumbling block for development, but also as one of the main elements of the retreat of the region's level of growth has suffered in the past decade.

"The solution to the debt is its elimination, which will require a concerted effort, and the broader and more in depth that effort is, the better," Foreign Minister Malmierca said.

Nevertheless, he added that the elimination of the Latin American and Caribbean debt alone would not be enough to guarantee that the problem will not reappear in the future, or that development will recover the strength it lost.

Malmierca agreed with the position stated by other Central American ministers and SELA to the effect that the region is fundamentally on the path to establishing better conditions in its international economic relations and to achieving more favorable levels on worldwide markets.

### Editorial Urges OAS To Press Noriega Ouster

*PA2907230889 Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 25 Jul 89 p 4-A*

[Editorial: "Panama Again"]

[Text] The Panamanian opposition has objected to the OAS stand on General Noriega's arbitrary attitude toward disavowing the victory of his political contenders in the past elections. The world witnessed the abuse, thanks to television reports and the historic photographs published on the front pages of the world's most influential magazines and newspapers. We can still view, horror-stricken, the image of Noriega's political enemy, blood-stained and savagely beaten by the dictator's thugs. The impact created by these scenes was similar to that caused by the Chinese troops when they crushed the students in Tiananmen Square. From what we have learned, international opinion has caused natural repercussions in China, but not in Panama.

Foreign Minister Londono announced that the OAS statement satisfied the United States and paved the way for a return to democracy in the fraternal country. The opposition spokespersons all believe to the contrary. They believe this legalizes disregard for the people's victory over Noriega. This is the basic reason why they want him out. Democracy still stood after the people voted against the current regime. The OAS, perhaps unaware of Noriega's ability, and with the unwitting assistance of our foreign minister, began to undermine this democratic truth. The commission also failed—we know that it made the request, but it was rejected—to obtain the reestablishment of public liberties, the uncensored reopening of the opposition media, the release of political prisoners, and finally, the return of exiles who want to return to the country without risk.

Most important is, has been, and will be Noriega's departure from power. In an unexplainable move, acceptance was introduced in the statement so that at a "transfer of power" would take place on a scheduled date. According to the Panamanian foreign minister, this in no way refers to the military mandate that gives Noriega total power on the isthmus, to the point of replacing presidents as the whim suits him. The fact of the matter, without beating around the bush, is that genuine democracy will not exist in Panama as long as Noriega heads the military. There can be a change of president, state council, and assembly to satisfy those who request the "transfer of power." However, as long as Noriega remains untouchable, he is the power, no one else has it. For all of these reasons, the Panamanian dictator is on the winning side. To delay his departure constitutes a victory for him. He remains untouchable as the head of the military, despite the election results. This is, no more and no less, a continuation of the game that has been played for so many years.

The OAS has set a new deadline. The statements by our foreign minister, speaking for the OAS, are candidly optimistic. However, the days go by and the oppression persists. The OAS continues to reiterate that it does not allow interference by any country in the Panamanian conflict. It has requested fulfillment of the treaties signed by the United States and favors the demobilization of military troops in the canal area. Noriega does not say a word. If this is an action that does not favor the Panamanian military commander, then what is it? Under no circumstance do we favor foreign interference or rejection of a treaty, which no one disavows because it is a historic deed. To violate it would be to erect public opinion, without exception, against the United States. What is sought is Noriega's ouster and the return of liberty. That is not asking too much, is it, members of the OAS?

### Finance Minister Submits 1990 Budget to Congress

*PA3007010789 Bogota Inravision Television Cadena 1 in Spanish 0000 GMT 29 Jul 89*

[Text] Finance Minister Luis Fernando Alarcon has submitted the country's 1990 budget bill to Congress. According to the official report, the largest allocation of funds in the multi-million dollar budget was made in the areas of education, agriculture, and security.

The 1990 national budget will be for 4 trillion pesos, which is written with a 4 followed by 12 zeros. Over half of this amount has been allocated for operations, which not only includes bureaucracy, but also maintenance and services. It also includes foreign debt payments and investment expenditures.

[Begin Budget Director Eduardo Fernandez recording] A total of 200 billion pesos has been allocated for teachers. [end recording]

About 2 trillion pesos will come from the pockets of the Colombian people in taxes and the rest will come from international credits and from the services provided by government industries, such as the National Enterprise for Telecommunications.

### Liberal Party To Elect Candidate in March

*PA3007004789 Bogota EL SIGLO in Spanish 23 Jul 89 pp 1-A, 3-A*

[Excerpts] After 350 minutes of debate, delegates to the Liberal Party's National Convention unanimously approved popular consultation, ratified former President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala as the primary leader, and agreed to convene on 24-25 March 1990 to elect a presidential candidate and vote on amendments to the party's statutes.

Although the meeting was scheduled to end on 23 July, Turbay Ayala adjourned it a day early, after 1,387 conventioneers—with the exception of former minister Abdon Espinosa Valderrama—remained seated to signal their acceptance of the mechanism to select the presidential candidate as proposed by the National Liberal Directorate early this year.

Turbay Ayala announced that a convention will be held 13 days after the March popular consultation, stressing that, together with hundreds of fellow party members, he had just witnessed the victory of liberal unity.

Several delegates made similar statements, stressing that except for former minister Alberto Santofimio, all the other liberal presidential hopefuls publicly committed themselves to accepting the results of the 11 March popular consultation and to supporting the candidate elected at the convention.

An honor tribunal, headed by Turbay Ayala and comprised of representatives of the presidential candidates will make sure the candidates follow the rules of the game during the electoral campaign and that they do not commit any transgressions.

One of the objectives of the Tribunal, which was proposed by [presidential hopeful] Ernesto Samper, will be to promote political sanctions against any candidate who seeks or obtains electoral support from militants of other political parties. [passage omitted]

After reading a proposal commending the Liberal Party's General Secretariat for organizing the convention and greetings from the Patriotic Union and M-19 [19 April Movement], Turbay Ayala declared the convention in recess until 24-25 March.

### M-19 Denies Involvement in Cuban Drug Scandal

*PA2807204589 Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 26 Jul 89 p 8-A*

[Text] In a communique issued in Havana, an M-19 [19 April Movement] leader said Ramiro Lucio, the subversive organization's spokesman at the Working Table Discussions, was not in any way involved with the drug trafficking operations carried out by a group of high-ranking Cuban military men.

Lucio "did not participate either directly or indirectly in any of the drug trafficking operations carried out by former Cuban Colonel Antonio de la Guardia and his group," said the communique signed by Antonio Navarro Wolf, the M-19's second in command.

Navarro Wolf issued the following communique:

After a careful investigation—based on testimony by M-19 Commander Carlos Pizarro Leongomez and carried out with the help of Cuban authorities—the M-19 can announce that Commander Pizarro's personal spokesman Ramiro Lucio Escobar did not participate either directly or indirectly in any of the drug trafficking operations carried out by former Cuban Colonel Antonio de la Guardia and his group.

It has also been confirmed, without a shadow of doubt, that the M-19 did not have the slightest connection whatsoever with Ochoa or any other accused Cuban drug trafficker, as some international media have tendentiously suggested.

### 'Death Squad' Leader Tarazona Reported Killed

*PA3107043989 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 2209 GMT 30 Jul 89*

[Excerpt] Bogota, 30 Jul (DPA)—The privately-owned Caracol radio network reported that former Army Captain Luis Guillermo Tarazona, self-proclaimed head of the right-wing death squads operating in Colombia, was killed today with seven other people in a guerrilla ambush at the southeastern municipality of Vista Hermosa.

Tarazona, who had been expelled from the Army "for bad conduct," told reporters in June that he commanded a group of 100,000 men "properly armed, trained, and equipped to wipeout left-wing guerrillas."

According to the radio report, Tarazona and seven of his "bodyguards" were killed when a powerful dynamite bomb, which had been planted by Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia guerrillas, exploded along a road near Vista Hermosa.

A police spokesman confirmed in Bogota the death of the eight people, but said he lacked sufficient information to confirm that one of them was Tarazona. [passage omitted]

### Medellin Judge, Two Others Killed by 'Assassins'

*PA2907012289 Bogota Inravision Television Cadena 1 in Spanish 0032 GMT 29 Jul 89*

[Report by Maribel Osorio]

[Text] A Colombian judge has paid the highest price for doing her duty. Maria Elena Diaz Perez, third judge of public order, and two of her bodyguards from the DAS [Administrative Department of Security], were assassinated in Medellin today by a group of 10 paid assassins in two cars, a Mazda and what was thought to be a Mercury.

She was traveling home in her car today at noon. About half a block from her home, her car, a Toyota with license plate No. A-3037, was intercepted by a white Mazda and possibly a Mercury. Diaz' driver had to hit the brakes, as the motorcycle of one of her bodyguards slammed into the rear of her car. In a matter of seconds, the 10 paid assassins opened fire on the judge's car. A total of 55 9-mm submachine gun rounds hit the left side

of the car. The judge, who was sitting in the back seat, was able to leave the car and run, but she was only able to take a few steps before being gunned down by 19 bullets. Two of her DAS bodyguards, Dagoberto Rodriguez and Alfonso de Lima, who were inside the car, were killed instantly.

No one has been arrested yet in connection with this incident. The truth is that the many threats made against her became a reality today.

Maria Elena Diaz, 34, will be buried in Medellin tomorrow.

### UP Councilman Shot Killed in Granada 27 Jul

*PA2807232589 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 1504 GMT 28 Jul 89*

[Text] Bogota, 28 Jul (DPA)—A leader of the left-wing Patriotic Union (UP) confirmed today that another of the party's councilmen was shot to death yesterday in the town of Granada, 130 km from Bogota in southestern Colombia.

According to the report, 25-year-old Councilman Samuel Serrano Meneses was machinegunned by two men on a motorcycle.

The UP reported the "ease with which" Serrano Meneses' attackers operated, adding that despite having reported the threats made against the councilman to the police, "no security measures were adopted to protect him."

In the UP's 4 years of political existence, it has lost approximately 950 leaders and members, the last of whom, Jose Antequera, was shot to death on 3 March at the Eldorado Airport in Bogota.

### Incidences of AIDS Cases Reportedly Rising

*PA3007205089 Bogota Inravision Television Cadena 1 in Spanish 1800 GMT 30 Jul 89*

[Summary] The incidence of AIDS has increased significantly in coffee-growing regions. In Caldas, from 1984 through 1988, there were 14 reported AIDS cases, but 6 new cases have been reported in the 1st 6 months of 1989 alone. From 1984 through 1988, there were 22 cases in Quindio, and thus far in 1989 16 new cases have been reported. The situation is worse in Risaralda, where the number of people with the AIDS virus has increased by 100 percent. From 1984 to 1988, 33 cases were reported in Risaralda. Thus far in 1989, 28 new cases have been reported. A total of 20 people have died of AIDS in Colombia in the past 4 and ½ years.

## Paraguay

### Trials Ordered for Stroessner, Montanaro, Britez

*PY2907205089 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 29 Jul 89 p 22*

[Excerpt] The Appellate Court has decided that General Alfredo Stroessner, Dr Sabino Augusto Montanaro, and General Francisco Alcibiades Britez will not testify before the courts, but rather that they should be tried for their involvement in the Mario Schaerer Prono affair because there are grounds to believe that they have acted as instigators, accomplices, or abettors of the crimes that have been committed.

The judge had previously favored the plaintiff's petition that the three testify before the courts to help investigate the circumstances surrounding Schaerer Prono's death. Schaerer Prono apparently died as a result of torture administered at the Investigation Department. [passage omitted]

### Release of Officers of '3 February Coup'

*PY2907171289 Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 28 Jul 89 p 13*

[Excerpts] Division General Eumelio Ramon Bernal, Armed Forces chief of staff, said that the Armed Forces will "no longer require that applications to military institutions be accompanied by certificates of Colorado Party membership." All the institutions will consider is the applicants' fitness, Bernal added. [passage omitted]

Asked about the officers that were arrested after the 3 February coup, Bernal said: "They have a[l] been released. They have gone to their homes or ranches. They are free to move about as they please."

Bernal admitted however that "certain control is exercised over their whereabouts because they are members of the Armed Forces."

### Central Bank President on Foreign Debt

*PY2807151089 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 28 Jul 89 p 16*

[Text] Central Bank President Crispiniano Sandoval told ABC COLOR yesterday that 40 percent of the overall Paraguayan foreign debt (which totaled $2.025 billion at the end of June 1989), or $811 million, will be renegotiated. Crispiniano recalled that 22 percent of our debt has already been renegotiated with Brazil. The terms include the purchase of Brazilian foreign debt notes.

Sandoval said that this 22 percent comes on top of the 40 percent he previously mentioned and that the country will thus renegotiate 62 percent of the total debt. Here are the figures these percentages represent: total renegotiable debt: $1.247 billion; total debt already renegotiated: $436 million; total debt to be renegotiated: $811

million. The remaining 38 percent of the debt cannot be renegotiated because it was contracted with international organizations under the best possible terms. Sandoval said that this 38 percent, or $778 million, was contracted with the World Bank, the IMF, and the Inter-American Development Bank.

A total of $602 million, or 30 percent, was contracted with foreign governments, mainly the FRG and Japan; $436 million, or 22 percent, was contracted with the CACEX (Brazilian Central Bank or Banco de Brasil Foreign Trade Department), and $209 million, or 10 percent, was contracted with foreign commercial banks.

Sandoval reiterated that the debt that can be renegotiated, if foreign creditors agree, includes loans from foreign governments (30 percent) and loans from commercial banks (10 percent). Loans from Brazil have already been renegotiated.

Sandoval said that one of the mechanisms that the government is considering is to renegotiate the debt with foreign governments at the Paris Club. "In the Paris Club creditors and debtors can agree on new conditions in accordance with standard and traditional procedures," Sandoval added.

Regarding the debt to commercial banks, Sandoval said the government will try the Brady plan or some bilateral mechanism to extend the terms of maturity, reduce interest rates, and obtain discounts. Another method could be the purchase of foreign debt notes, Sandoval added.

"A group of institutions participate in the Brady plan to make foreign debt payments possible. The group includes the World Bank, the IMF, creditors, and debtors. Some countries get better conditions than others, including new loans to the productive sector to strengthen the country's capacity to pay. The plan also contemplates discounts and, in some cases, interest rate reductions," Sandoval stressed.

Another method is to get creditors to invest the debt in the country. The foreign debt is exchanged for internal investment; that is, creditors bring their foreign debt notes, convert them into national currency, and invest the money in the productive sector. "However, this method has to be carefully analyzed because in some countries it has fueled inflation," Sandoval warned.

### Reports Hard Currency Reserves

*PY2807133489 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 28 Jul 89 p 16*

[Excertp] During a 27 July interview, Central Bank [BCP] President Crispiniano Sandoval said that Paraguay's hard currency reserves stand at $260 million. This announcement leads to the conclusion that the reserves grew by $125 million over a 5-month period, because in February the reserves were at $135 million.

On 30 June 1989, the central government owed 59.3 billion guaranies to the Central Bank. In February, the debt was $69.5 billion guaranis. Consequently, the debt decreased by 10.2 billion guaranies.

Sandoval explained: "The Finance Ministry stopped asking for BCP credits in March. Therefore, no money has been printed since then. The credits that were previously contracted are being normally amortized. No more money has been printed to finance the public sector." [passage omitted]

### Comments on Printing Large Bills

*PY3007224489 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 30 Jul 89 p 11*

[Excerpt] Central Bank President Crispiniano Sandoval has admitted the possibility that bills worth 50,000 and 100,000 guaranies will be printed soon in Paraguay so that large amounts of money can be handled more easily.

Sandoval made it clear, however, that this measure will not affect the number of zeros of the current Paraguayan currency. "If we have a very high inflation in the next few years, the number of zeros might be cut," Sandoval added.

Sandoval told HOY that this decision has been made because financial operations have recently increased, the current denominations (1,000-,5,000-, and 10,000-guarani bills) are insufficient, and one needs to carry a large quantity of bills. [passage omitted]

## Peru

### Reportage on Shining Path Attacks, Casualties

### 110 Terrorists Killed 27-28 Jul

*PY2907222989 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2018 GMT 29 Jul 89*

[Text] Lima, 29 Jul—A communique from the Armed Forces Joint Command revealed today that 110 guerrillas died in three clashes with military and police patrols on 27 and 28 July.

The clashes took place in the northern departments of Huanuco and San Martin, La Selva region, where security forces have already killed 97 guerrillas in July.

The communique reports that the first clash took place on 27 July near the town of Nuevo Progreso, Tocache Province, in San Martin Department, as a subversive column was about to attack the town. Thirty guerrillas were killed.

A second clash took place on the same day near the town of Tulumayo, Leoncio Prado Province, in Huanuco Department. Twenty guerrillas—identified as members of the Shining Path—were killed there. A policeman from the National Police was killed and a guardsman was injured.

The third clash took place near the town of Madre Mia, Tocache Province, in San Martin Department, where security forces exchanged fire with 150 Shining Path terrorists in a battle that lasted until today. Sixty terrorists were killed.

The communique also reports that 3 Army sergeants and 4 corporals were killed, while 12 other military men were injured.

Since the terrorist war began in 1980, 15,000 people have been killed and material damage has been assessed at $10 million according to official sources.

### State of Emergency Extended

*PY2907035689 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0309 GMT 29 Jul 89*

[Text] Lima, 28 Jul (EFE)—According to a decree published by the official gazette EL PERUANO, the Peruvian Government today extended the state of emergency for 31 days in two departments of the Peruvian jungle because of the activities of terrorist groups.

The extension was ordered in the Ucayali Department and in the Ucayali Province of the Loreto Department, which were declared in state of emergency for the first time last May.

The decree says that the Armed Forces will continue to exert control to ensure internal order in that region.

The Ucayali Province of the Loreto Department in adjacent to the Ucayali Department, and Shining Path members are operating in the two zones. Members of the Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement (MRTA) also operate in that zone in coordination with drug traffickers. The state of emergency includes the suspension of individual constitutional guarantees of the inviolability of one's domicile, freedom of assembly, freedom of movement, and freedom from arrest without a court order.

The decree indicates that the extension will go into effect on 31 July.

The state of emergency currently affects 10 of the 24 Peruvian departments. They are Ayacucho, Apurimac, Huancavelica, Huanuco, Pasco, San Martin, Junin, Loreto, Ucayali, and Lima with its Callao port, and it affects more than 50 percent of the population of 22 million people.

### Pilpichaca Leaders Killed

*PY3007005689 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2218 GMT 29 Jul 89*

[Excerpt] Lima, 29 Jul (EFE)—Pilpichaca Mayoress Constantina Melgar and husband Juan Capistrano, director of the Pilpichaca educational center, have been killed, supposedly by Shining Path terrorists.

The attackers also killed Pilpichaca Lieutenant Governor Ildefonso Ventura and Cesar Maldonado, a merchant.

These killings were reported by Lima's Radioprogramas del Peru today.

The four killings took place this past Wednesday [26 July] when a Shining Path detachment showed up in Pilpichaca, according to the same radio station report.

Pilpichaca is a small town in Huaytara Province, Huancavelica Department, in Peru's southern region. Huancavelica is a "hotbed" of subversion, and has therefore been placed in a state of emergency. [passage omitted]

### Guerrillas Kill Five Citizens

*PY3007025889 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0143 GMT 30 Jul 89*

[Excerpt] Lima, 29 Jul (EFE)—The local Radioprogramas del Peru radio station reported that presumed Shining Path guerrillas today killed an agricultural engineer, two peasant leaders, and two other people.

Agricultural Engineer Salvador Coronado was killed in the town of Chanchamayo, located in an agricultural coffee-growing zone.

Chanchamayo is in Junin Department in Peru's central sierra. Two labor leaders were also killed at an agricultural cooperative located 50 km from Huancayo, the department capital.

Terrorists also destroyed two bridges on the Huancayo-Yauyor-Canete road. In the southern region city of Ayacucho, brothers Vicente and Maria Luz Munoz were murdered by Shining Path members before dawn this morning. [passage omitted]

### Three Terrorists Die in Shoot-out

*PY2707163489 Lima Television Peruana in Spanish 1300 GMT 27 Jul 89*

[Text] Three terrorists, including two men and a woman, died last night in a confrontation with the police in the new Los Olivos District. The clash took place at approximately 2225 on the corner of Industrial Avenue and First Street as the terrorists were about to attack the Sol de Oro police station. They were trying to take advantage of the blackout in several zones of the capital.

A high-ranking police source has reported that the terrorist group was made up of a total of seven people, but that the other four escaped during the shootout. The opportune arrival of a SUAT [expansion unknown] unit has prevented the terrorist action.

A grenade was thrown at a police vehicle, but it did not explode. This prompted a shootout between the terrorists and the police. Two men of approximately 23 years of age and a 22-year-old woman were killed.

The woman was carrying a knapsack containing a map of Lima noting commercial establishments in Los Olivos that would be attacked.

### Shining Path 'Stoppage' Damage

*PY2907153889 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1829 GMT 28 Jul 89*

[Text] Lima, 28 Jul (EFE)—It was reported today that, during the "armed stoppage" announced by Shining Path, there were several attacks and crimes in Junin and Ayacucho Departments, in Peru's central sierra.

On 27 July two alleged terrorists died in San Bartolo settlement, near Lima, when the explosives they were carrying went off.

In Junin Department, a 50-person Shining Path column occupied the small settlement of Huamaly, 15 km from the town of Jauja, and murdered Mayor Lino Nunez, of the ruling American Popular Revolutionary Alliance, (APRA).

The subversives destroyed eight high-tension pylons in the Mantaro Valley, Junin Department, on 26 July. The state-owned company "Electroperu" confirmed today that, as a result of the attacks, Junin's capital, Huancayo; was left without electrical energy.

The lack of energy also created problems in Lima yesterday. Several banks could not function, and the lack of traffic lights created bad traffic jams.

Strict security measures were in force in downtown Lima in view of the national Indpendence Day celebrations.

President Garcia will address the nation today, at the opening of the first 1989 Congressional session.

According to media reports today, there were several terrorist attacks in Huancayo yesterday, because of the blackout resulting from the attacks on the high-tension pylons, which were staged on the first day of the 3-day "armed stoppage" called by Shining Path.

According to several sources, the terrorists threw bombs at a police station, a toll booth, an automotive engine plant, Public Registry and Electro Centro offices, the office of a cooperative, and the Departmental Education Directorate. The sources have reported considerable damage but no victims.

Also in Junin, a group of alleged members of the Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement (MRTA) raided the small village of Tapo, murdered Governor Egoavil Balmaseda, and beat up Mayor Juan Perez "for not taking part in the armed fight."

In Ayacucho, where Shining Path also called for a "stoppage," shopowners did not open their shops for fear that their property would be attacked by the terrorists as a local school was.

In the San Jose de Santillana settlement, near the town of Huanta in Ayacucho Department, Shining Path guerrillas murdered a peasant on 27 July.

It has been confirmed that the MRTA has freed Demetrio Tafur, chairman of the San Martin Department Corporation for Development. He was kidnapped 25 July.

### Strict Security Imposed

*PY2907220489 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1736 GMT 29 Jul 89*

[Text] Lima, 29 Jul (EFE)—Electroperu today confirmed that the 26 July terrorist attacks on 19 of their high-tension pylons have caused losses totaling some $570,000 and reduced the supply of electric energy.

According to Electroperu, Lima's energy supply has been reduced by 40 percent. In Huancayo, in Peru's central sierra, the supply of electric energy has been resumed.

In Lima, gasoline stations, traffic and streetlights, drinking water services, electric elevators, bakeries, banks, and other services have been affected.

Electroperu has reported that the electricity supply will not be back to normal before 1 August, when new towers will be installed.

In the town of Huaraz, north of Lima, terrorists yesterday tried to blow up the Paria Bridge, 7 km from Huaraz.

In Callao, police have detained some 8,000 people in an attempt to prevent further attacks. Strict security measures are in force in downtown Lima: Cars are not allowed in the streets, passersby are being searched for weapons, and there are armored police vehicles and helicopters patrolling the area.

The reason for these strict security measures is that President Alan Garcia will attend a military parade at the Plaza de Armas to celebrate the country's independence day.

There was a military parade yesterday in Ayacucho, south of Lima. Large crowds attended the parade, showing that they reject the "armed stoppage" called for by the Shining Path to celebrate the national independence holiday.

## Suriname

### President Shankar Supports Kourou Accord

*FL2707132489 Paramaribo International Service in English 1730 GMT 26 Jul 89*

[Text] The leader of the government delegation, Education Minister Ronald Venetiaan, has yesterday rejected statements saying that President Shankar does not agree with the so-called Kourou Accord between the government's delegation and one from the terrorist gang. He spoke during a press conference which was also attended by the rest of the delegation.

According to the minister, the president has given approval to the effort. The government also is in agreement with the accord, said delegation leader Venetiaan. It is expected that the government will officially approve the accord tomorrow.

In the accord, which was signed last Friday by the government delegation and the terrorist gang, the principal point is the incorporation of the Brunswijk Gang in the police force, (?effort) which has been rejected by the National Democratic Party and the military authority.

### Bouterse, French Attache Comment

*FL2707184189 Paramaribo International Service in English 1730 GMT 27 Jul 89*

[Text] Head of the Armed Forces, Commander Desi Bouterse, yesterday received the French military attache, Colonel (Touche), for talks. This was disclosed yesterday by the cabinet of the military authority.

During the meeting, discussions were held on the Kourou Agreement signed between the government delegation and the Brunswijk Gang. The military cooperation between Suriname and France was also discussed by Commander Bouterse and the French military official. No further information was given about the talks which took place at the request of the French military attache.

### Venetiaan Denies Accord Violation

*FL2707130989 Paramaribo International Service in English 1730 GMT 26 Jul 89*

[Text] The Kourou Accord is not a violation of the Surinamese Constitution. The National Army will still have the task of defending the sovereignty and integrity of the country. This was emphasized yesterday by Education Minister Ronald Venetiaan and Assembly Chairman Jaggernath Lachmon during a press conference yesterday.

The accord between the government delegation and the delegation from the Brunswijk Gang has been rejected by the National Army. According to Commander Bouterse, the accord is a trampling of the constitution and high treason by the government.

Minister Venetiaan said that it was never intended that the National Army should withdraw itself from the emergency areas during or after the lifting of the state of emergency. The Army will still execute its tasks under the supervision of the government, said Venetiaan.

On behalf of the government delegation, Mr Venetiaan expressed amazement at the reaction of the military authority to the Kourou Accord.

### Jungle Commando To Disband After Joining Police

*FL2707134189 Paramaribo International Service in English 1730 GMT 26 Jul 89*

[Text] After its incorporation into a special department, which is yet to be installed in the police force and the leadership of the commissioner of police, the so-called Jungle Commando will cease to exist. Until then, however, the gang is to retreat to Stoelmans Eiland, Langa Tabeetje, and Botopasi in southeast Suriname.

This was declared by Minister of Education Ronald Venetiaan yesterday during a press conference. He was the head of a government delegation which, after 5 days of negotiations, signed an agreement with the Brunswijk Gang in Kourou, French Guiana.

The special police unit will be charged with the responsibility of maintaining law and order in the interior. The unit will consist of members of the police force, as well as gang members who are to be recruited based on the police ordinance, said Venetiaan. Gang members who are not incorporated in the police unit, according to the minister, will be put into projects for the reconstruction of the interior.

At the press conference yesterday, the government delegation was fully represented.

### Brunswijk Gang Gives Prefect List of Hostages

*FL2807135089 Hilversum International Service in English 1030 GMT 28 Jul 89*

[Text] The Ronny Brunswijk Jungle Commando in Suriname has given the prefect of French Guiana a list with the names of five people who the rebels hold captive. This was one of the conditions for the peace treaty that came about, through mediation of the French, that was signed by the Surinamese Government and the Jungle Commando. The prefect will now see to it that the list of names reaches the government in Paramaribo. The Surinamese Army, however, only (?has) compiled a list of about 20 names.

Meanwhile, Army leader Desi Bouterse has told President Ramsewak Shankar that the military considers the peace treaty a violation of the country's Constitution.